INSURANCE.
All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 216 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 29 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..	All	16,568
8 "	Mantua ..		10,946
15 "	Naldera* ..	vessels	16,088
22 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 "	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 "	Narkunda x ..	will	16,572
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..	now	16,568
10 "	Mooltan x ..		29,847
17 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 "	Macedonia* ..	sail	11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa * ..	direct	10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..	from	16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..	Bombay	16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..	without	10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @	transhipment	16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,500
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Aden.	11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
30th Aug.	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
31st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
27th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Nalders ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929.		
3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	22 Aug.	4 Sept.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 "
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Aug.	12 "
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 "
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	15 Sept.	28 "
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 "
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 Sept.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 "	7 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	25 Sept,
Siberia Maru ..	20000	2 Oct.	9 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON

1928.			
29th Aug.	Karapara ..	East and South Africa	
29th "	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
30th "	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi	
*8th Sept	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.	
*10th "	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.	
12th "	Karoa ..	East and South Africa	
19th "	Ellore ..	Mombasa via Marmugoa	

*Weather permitting.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week after 8th September. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. and O. Mail Steamer and through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arrangegd with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai Hari bhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,30,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1s July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000
Reserved Fund " 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up ..... Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES. Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, :: :: BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	" 3,43,794	" 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	" 17,83,154	" 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	" 82,70,393	" 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 Compared with others, Its Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely the LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTT
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000)
payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.
INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES. Bombay

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST CLERK, Apply personally HARILAL N. SHAH, Pleader, Dharamsey Building, Picket Road, Bombay 2.
A R1137

WANTED.—Qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Bikaner State Service. Salary Rs. 100/- to start with. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, Medical Officer, Bikaner State, BIKANER.
A 30983

WANTED—An HEALTH OFFICER L. C. P. S. and qualified in Sanitation for Rampur State U. P. Municipality. Pay Rs. 125 to Rs. 200/-
A 31004

ONE qualified INDIAN NURSE for Rampur State Female Hospital. Pay Rs. 50, and free quarters. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.
A 31005

WANTED—A fully qualified MATRON, THEATRE SISTER, and experienced NURSES. See personally HONORARY SECRETARY, Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital, New Charni Road between 5-7- p.m.
A R1132

WANTED—A HOUSE KEEPER, any nationality to manage the establishment of Bengalee bachelor educated in Europe living in modern style in Fort. Indian prefered. Write with terms and particulars to the Box No. 2180 Advt Dept "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1135

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.
A. R30817

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A TYPIST for three hours from 3 to 6 P. M. with minimum pay desired. Apply Box No 2179, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1136

VACANCIES—EXIST for qualified Shorthand Typists. We can train and assist you to secure suitable posts when qualified. Special classes will be held for male students. Terms moderate. Apply MISSA. HYAM, Principal, The Commercial Typewriting and Bussiness Training College, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
A R1110

WANTED—(1) a PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS and (2) a PROFESSOR OF HISTORY and POLITICAL SCIENCE for the Hindu College, Delhi. Benefit of Provident Fund. Salary according to qualifications. Only first class men with teaching experience need apply. Applications with certified copies of testimonials, statement of qualifications age, teaching experience, minimum salary accepted, etc., should reach the undersigned before the 15th September, 1928. PRINCIPAL, Hindu College, Delhi.
A 30979

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

AIRY ROOMS TO LET. Apply Messrs. HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & CO., Abdul Rehman St., Tel. No. 21139 for particulars.
C R1113

LOANS.

5000 Cash without interest for ten years. Distribution date 31st October 1928. Initial investment Rupees six. Enlistment closes 30th September. For Rules, result 31st July send two annas stamps.
Banking Industrial Syndicate Ltd.
Bombay No. 2.
R1130.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Rs. per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONSEQUENT on FRIDAY, the 31st August, 1928, being a Public Holiday, the Week-End Express, which usually leaves Victoria Terminus on FRIDAY, will run on THURSDAY, the 30th August, 1928, instead of FRIDAY, the 31st August 1928, to the usual timings, viz:—

ON 30-8-28.

Victoria Terminus	Dep. 18-30
Poona	Arr. 22-30

The return special will, as usual, run on SUNDAY, the 2nd September, 1928, leaving Poona at 19|30 hours arriving Victoria Terminus at 23|40.

W. H. SCOTT,
Ag. Chief Trans. Superintendent.
Bombay, 27th August, 1928.
31008

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for three posts of Assistant Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, are invited from candidates—

(1) who are statutory natives of India,
(2) whose age did not exceed 25 years on the 1st January, 1929,
(3) who have passed the final examination of one of the Institutions noted below, or obtained a degree, diploma or other equivalent distinction in Electrical Engineering from any University or Institution of University standing in the United Kingdom, and
(4) who, thereafter, have spent at least one year in practical Electrical Engineering work.

1. The Bengal Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
2. The College of Engineering, Madras.
3. The College of Engineering, Poona.
4. The Thompson Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.
5. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.
6. The College of Engineering, Benares Hindu University.
7. The Institute of Science, Bangalore.

2. Candidates should submit their applications to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi.

3. Every candidate must submit with his application (1) copies of certificates of his qualifications and practical training, (2) evidence that he is of Indian domicile, (3) certificates (or equivalent) of date of birth, (4) a certificate of character from two responsible persons (not relations) who are well acquainted with him in private life.

5. The selection will be made by the Public Service Commission from among the candidates who fulfil the conditions set forth above. Candidates who may be summoned by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, or the Public Service Commission for a personal interview must be prepared to present themselves before these authorities and meet their own travelling expenses.

6. The selected candidates will be required before appointment to satisfy a Medical Board as to their physical fitness. They will then be required to undergo a year's practical training in the Department, during which period they will be granted a subsistence allowance at the rate of Rs. 200 a month. After expiry of that period and if the candidates have made good use of their time, they will be eligible for appointment by the Government of India as Assistant Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs.

7. With effect from the date from which they are appointed as such they will, subject to their rendering approval service, draw the full pay of an Assistant Divisional Engineer, commencing from Rs. 375 and rising by periodical increments to Rs. 975 and will count service for increments, leave and pension from the same date. On appointment they will be on probation for at least one year and their confirmation in the service will be made dependent upon the result of such probation and also their passing an examination in riding to the satisfaction of the Head of the Circle under whom they may be employed. Within three years of their appointment they will be required to pass tests in signalling, vernacular and professional ability, without passing which they will not be eligible for any increment due after three years' service.

8. Applications from the candidates will be received up to the 1st October, 1928.
30971

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

RESERVATION OF BERTHS ON POONA WEEK-END EXPRESS.

PASSENGERS travelling by the Down Week-End Express to Poona on Fridays may reserve their berths two days in advance, i.e., berths may be reserved on and from Wednesdays inclusive for this train.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th August, 1928.
30993

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, 1928 and SATURDAY, the 22nd and FRIDAY, the 28th September, 1928, the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

SANDHURST ROAD from its junction with Girgaum Back Road to Chaupati; Chaupati from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; French Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Harvey Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Girgaum Back Road from Cowasji Patel Tank to Sandhurst Road junction (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis when proceeding west, i.e., towards Chaupati); Girgaum Road from Portuguese Church to Sandhurst Road junction; Charni Road from Portuguese Church to its junction with Girgaum Back Road (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis).

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and vice versa will have to proceed along the following Roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Hughes Road, Harvey Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR—Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Chaupati Back Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL—Via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road, Kennedy Bridge and Nana's Chowk.

MATHEW ROAD from its junction with New Queen's Road to St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home, and that part of Chaupati Sea Face South-East of the Gymkhana boat club house up to the entrance to the Charni Road Gardens will be closed to both vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 21st August, 1928.
31002

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FARES FOR CRICKET, HOCKEY AND FOOTBALL TEAMS.

ON the G. I. P. Railway, in local booking only, Cricket, Hockey and Football teams of not less than ten and not exceeding the number of players required to make up a team by more than five, travelling to play either in INTER-CLUB or INTER-SCHOOL matches or matches in a recognised tournament will be granted return tickets in any class on payment of single journey fare for each person subject to a minimum distance for charge of 25 miles.

Applications for this concession should be made to the Divisional Traffic Managers, G. I. P. Railway, in whose jurisdiction the station at which the journey will commence is situated and who will supply any further particulars required.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus.
Bombay, 24th August, 1928.
30994

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavanguidi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:
[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

FRIDAY, the 31st August, 1928, being a Public Holiday, Week-End Return tickets will be issued from THURSDAY, the 30th August, 1928.

2. In view of the week-end holiday, THIS week's Express to Poona will leave on THURSDAY evening and not on FRIDAY evening.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 27th August, 1928.
31006

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of paving with Shahabad stone slabs the footpaths along certain roads in the City, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Monday the 10th of September, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. The names of all the partners of the contracting firm should invariably be specified in the contract.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th August, 1928.
31009

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 917 OF 1928.
Re MOTIRAM SADASHIV NEOGI and VINAYEK ATMARAM NEOGI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business as Commission Agents under the name style and firm of Motiram Waman Vengurlekar, residing at Pimplewadi, Bombay .. Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: VITHAL RAMCHANDRA PHONDKE Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Motiram Sadashiv Neogi and Vinayek Atmaram Neogi have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
Dated this 27th day August, 1928.
31012

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 909 OF 1928.
Re ABDULLABHAI ESOOFALLY and HATIMBHOY ESOOFALLY, lately carrying on business together with one Taherally Esoofally (since adjudicated Insolvent) in the name of Taherally Esoofally and Brothers at Khokha Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay: .. Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: MESSRS. SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY, a firm.... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Abdullabhoy Esoofalli and Hatimbhoy Esoofalli have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
Dated this 27th day August, 1928.
31011

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
THE BANVARD ENGLISH COMEDY CO.
PRESENTS
THE RINGER
Edgar Wallace's Greatest Thriller.

EMPIRE THEATRE
NEXT SATURDAY
METROPOLIS
No Word can Describe it!
METROPOLIS
No Pen can Portray it!
METROPOLIS
No Eye Can believe it!
METROPOLIS
Everywhere they talk about it!
METROPOLIS
Nowhere can it be equalled!
METROPOLIS
It's Astounding!
METROPOLIS
It's Baffling!
METROPOLIS
It's Bewildering!
METROPOLIS
It's Gigantic!
METROPOLIS
It's the eighth wonder of the World!

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4-30 P.M.
Have you cast aside life's greatest offering to whirl down the primrose path? See
SILVER WINGS
FEATURING
MARY CARR
The story of a young couple who drank deep of the cup of life until the greatest of all dramatists FATE intervened.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENTS AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4-30 P.M.
The Screen's Celebrated Stars:
LON CHANEY
and the Famous Beauty:
NORMA SHEARER
In the Year's Dramatic Triumph:
THE TOWER OF LIES
A METRO-GOLDWYN PICTURE.
Telling the Life-Story of a Girl who left Home, was compelled to betake herself to the Easiest Way and—Eventually Won her place back. From the Pit of Man's Greed and Desire!

EDWARD THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4-30 P.M.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
Miss BLANCHE
Miss VICTORIA
In Oriental SONGS and DANCES
Supported by Turkish Musicians
In conjunction with
CINEMA COMEDY PROGRAMME.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
THE BEAUTIFUL FRENCH STAR

The Romantic Story of a Brave Queen who stopped a revolution and saved her crown

Next Saturday

REGINALD **DENNY**

IN A SCREAMINGLY FUNNY COMEDY
"GOOD MORNING JUDGE"

THE GLOBE
(SANDHURST ROAD.)
1-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30 p m
It's a Wallop! It's a Wow!
It's a Wham! It's a Whiz!
It's a
"WALL STREET WHIZ"
Starring
RICHARD TALMADGE
He took refuge in their limousine from pursuing police, leaping into it at thirty miles an hour!
Also 2 two-reeler Comics.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA
CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
IMPERIAL FILM'S SUPER JEWEL PRODUCTION
" MADHURI "
FEATURING
Miss **SULOCHANA** and other known stars
DAILY 4 shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
COMING NEXT SATURDAY:—
SHREE JAGDISH FILM CO.'S SOCIAL PICTURE
"GRAHA LAXMI"

Great Fluctuations in Cotton.

What is the future hereafter? If you wish to know it Please purchase Professor SHAH'S WEEKLY COTTON FORECAST, containing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10. Visiting hours in morning from 9 to 1 p.m. and in evening from 6 to 8 (S.T.) Second Carpenter Street, Null Bazar, Bombay No. 4. Whole life history is predicted by examining Palm. Horroscopes are prepared and examined. Special accommodation for Ladies.

PROFESSOR SHAH alias
MANEKLAL VADILAL SHAH.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

UNFAFOURABLE CROP REPORTS—UNFAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL ADVICES—STEADY HEDGE—SELLING—FUTURES 10 TO 16 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Aug. 27.

The New York futures market opened easy on unfavourable Liverpool advices and steady hedge selling. Prices registered a decline of 21 points when selling pressure exhausted and prices recovered fully on unfavourable crop advices. Boll-weevil complaints and deterioration reports were general but market acted overbought and again ruled easy and closed at a decline of 10 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points 19 cents.

The New Orleans futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 19 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices declined 17 points to 18.56c.

PRIVATE CABLES:

N. Y. October highest 18.87 plus .01 Lowest 18.67 —.19.

N. Y. January highest 18.66 (1.48 p.m.) Lowest 18.45 (10-19 a.m.).

Reuter:—"Market is heavy, unfavourable crop conditinons being offset by unfavourable Liverpool cables and Southern hedge selling."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 27.
October	... 18.75—.11
December	... 18.62—.11
January	... 18.55—.11
March	... 18.60—.16
May	... 18.59—.16
Middling Spot	... 19.00—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 27.
October	... 18.06—19
January	... 18.16—.14
Middling Spot	... 18.56—.17

WEATHER OVER COTTON-BELT.

Liverpool, Aug. 28, 9-30 a.m.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Scatered showers Central Belt, Georgia, East Belt generally fair, Balance Entire Belt partly cloudy."

LONDON METALS.

	London, Aug. 27.
Copper, English Best Selected,	£65-5/8.
Copper, Braziers,	... £76-1/4
Yellow Metal,	... £65
Spelter, hard Indian Brands,	£21-1/4
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge,	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots,	... £207-1/4

NEW YORK.

New York, 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing Time.)

October	... 18.75
January	... 18.55
March	... 18.59

New York. Noon Call.

October	... 18.72
January	... 18.51
March	... 18.56

New Orleans. 9.30 a.m.

October	... 18.13
January	... 18.17
March	... 18.24

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 16,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 1,000 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28.
Receipt to date 27-8-28	141000	436000
Receipts Yesterday 27-8-28	16000	39000
Exports to date 27-8-28	203000	269000
Stock at Ports 24-8-28	443000	1005000
Stock Interior Towns 24-8-28	258000	338000
Stock Liverpool 24-8-28	739000	1101000
Visible Supply 24-8-28	1823000	3064000
Quantity in Sight 24.8.28	227000	595000

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 27.
Sconde, Fully Good	... 7.30
Sconde, Fine	... 755
Scinde, Superfine	... 7.80
Bengal, Good	... 7.05
Bengal Fully Good	... 7.30
Bengal Fine	... 7.55
Oomra, Good	... 7.50
Oomra, Fully Good	... 7.80
Oomra Fine	... 8.10
Broach, Fully Good	... 8.75
Broach Fine	... 9.00
Broach Superfine	... 9.25

LIVERPOOL

SCATTERED SELLING—SOME HEDGE SELLING—FUTURES 15 TO 13 POINTS LOWER—SALES 4,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 4 to 6 points and declined further on scattered selling and some hedge selling. The market closed easy at a decline of 15 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points to 10.54d. per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

Empire futures closed 11 points lower while Egyptian futures were 19 to 15 points down.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

Liverpool 9-30 a.m.—"Heavy rains Eastern Belt, light rains Memphis Louisiana. Entire Belt partly cloudy."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends dated 27th August:—

"Selling orders from Spinners in the South. Less favourable weather reports."

"New York cables weather favourable South selling steadily. Persisten weevil reports ignored."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 27th instant as follows:—

"Views bullish. Market adts disappointingly."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Eastern belt heavy raing. Light rains Louisiana.

(2) Scattered selling. Some hedge selling. Weather map favourable.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 27th August, 1928:—

"Selling orders from Spinners in the South."

"Less favourable weather reports." (Springman).

"New York cables weather favourable, South selling steadily."

"Persistent weevil reports ignored." (Hornby).

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 27. Opening.	Closing.
August	...	9.97—.17
September	...	9.81—.16
October	9.87	9.74—.15
November	...	9.67—.13
December	...	9.67—.13
January	9.77	9.67—.13
February	...	9.67—.13
March	9.82	9.71—.13
April	...	9.72—.13
May	9.82	9.75—.13
June	...	9.73—.13
July	9.80	9.73—.13
August	...	9.70—.13
Middling Spot	...	10.54—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 27.

Demand Bills ... 484.87

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 27.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C.	... £21-7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	... £138
P. & O. Banking Corporation	... £9-1/2
National Bank	... 55
Eastern Bank	... £7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	... £ 89-5/8
Conversion Loan	... £78-1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	... £102
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	... 54-3/4
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	... £61-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	... 71-1/2
Consols	... £56
War Loan 5 p.c.	... £102-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	... £93-5/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 27.
August	... 17.78—.21
September	... 18.08—.21
October	... 18.18—.19
November	... 18.23—.19
December	... 18.25—.20
January	... 18.30—.15
February	... 18.30—.15
March	... 18.43—.09
April	... 18.43—.09
May	... 18.53—.07
June	... 18.53—.07
July	... 18.63—.07
August	... 18.63—.07
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	19.05—

BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

MARKET DULL—JAPANESE SELLING—LONG LIQUIDATION—CLOSED EASY.

Following decline of 11 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 351|- for Broach A.-M. delivery. Some Japanese houses were reported selling. Later on there was general long liquidation on reports of beneficial rains our cotton districts and prices declined to Rs. 346|8. Liverpool opening cables were steady and rates improved to Rs. 349|8. The quotations at 4-30 p.m. at the close of the Marwari Bazar were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	..... 348 12 0
Oomra D.-J.	..... 316 0 0
Bengal D.-J.	..... 282 8 0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

The forward market opened at Rs. 347|4 for Broach A.M. and declined to Rs. 346|8 on long liquidation. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.M.	... 346 12 0
Oomra D.J.	... 314 0 0
Bengal D.J.	... 280 0 0

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Bengal D.J.	 282
Broach A.M.	 349
Oomra D.J.	 316

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

	Super-fine	Fine	Fully good	Good	F.G.F.
Broach	349	349	339	332	..
Southern	..	342	337	330	323
Comptah	..	..	357	347	337

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

200	Japan T. & Co.	Barwaha 275
200	L. K. Vashanjee	Khamgaon 257
100	Forbes & Co.	Khandesh 245
100	Do.	Muthia 220
100	Volkart Bros.	Ellichpur 311
100	Do.	Hingoli 290
100	Do.	Indore 275
100	H. Rambhagat	Aurangabad 270
100	Toyomankwa	Wun 315
200	Japan T. & Co.	Malkapur 250
200	Do.	Khandwa 278
200	Do.	Dhamangaon 285
200	Do.	Darwaha 309

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days	Since 1st Sept. This year	Last year.
Khandesh	56	307,060	315,387
Central India		299,680	317,449
Barsi and Nagar		319,242	204,769
Hyderabad-Gaorani		118,517	69,698
Berar	259	730,062	577,783
Central Provinces	405	309,925	233,208
Total Oomras	720	2,084,486	1,718,294
Dholeras		384603	214,257
N.-W. Provinces	210	65,113	59,454
Rajputana	116	56,155	64,915
Sind-Punjab		137,285	118,991
Broach		269,272	241850
Coompta and Dharwar		145,140	141,564
Westerns-Northerns		53,576	75,115
Cocoanada		7	495
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		37,082	48,962
Persian		5,770	5,610
American		132,910	378,270
Egyptian and African		80,310	89,450
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		275	916
Total	1,046	3,421,990	3,157,132

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	290	....
Bengal Fine	285	....
Bengal F.G.	270	....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	290	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	270	....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	325	315
Nagpur Fine	325	315
Yeotmal Fine	315	300
Arvi Fine	315	300
Amraoti Fine	310	285
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	305	270
Mulkapur Fine	295	265
Khandesh Fine	280	260
Muthia Fine	....	....
Muthia F.G.	235	225
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	295	270 80
Purna F.G.G.S.	280	270
Parbhani Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	275
Indore Ujjain Fine	295	270
Burwah Sanavad Fine	285	270 75
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	335	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	315	....
Cambodia	400	....
Miraj Sangli	325	....
Coompta Good	340	....
Dholleras	....	....
Kadi Viramgam	....	....

STOCKS AND SHARES.

EARLY DECLINED ON LONG LIQUIDATION

RALLY ON SHORT COVERING

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Cotton mill shares opened easy in sympathy with easier raw cotton rates and declined further on long liquidation. There was some covering at the decline which resulted in a rally. Tata Iron shares were easy. The strike situation continues as it is and unfounded rumours have induced some short covering. This action of the market has weakened the technical situation and there is little room for any sustained improvement. To-day's fluctuations were as under:—

B. Dyeing 816|4, 810, 815, 813|12, 816|4. Fazal 776|4, 773|12, 775, 772|8, 768|12, 785.

Pearl 497|8, 490, 497|8.

Century 372|8, 367|8, 373|12.

Tatal Steel Defd. 210, 211|4, 208|12, 212|8. 206|12, 211|4, 209|6.

Tata Steel Ord. 62|4, 62|8, 61|6, 61|10, 61|6.

Hydros 1058|12, 1056|4, 1063|12.

Indian Cement 340, 336|12, 341|4.

Alcock 335, 331|4.

Burma 767|8, 771|4.

B. Steams 271|4, 266|4.

Bundi 23|10, 23|5.

C. I. Mining 13|, 13|8.

Shivrajpur 30|8, 31.

COTTON.

Paid up.			Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed.	Advance	380 0 0
550	Apollo		6 0 0
500	Bombay	Cotton	241 4 0
200	Bombay	Dyeing	816 4 0
200	Fazulbhoy	xd.	775 0 0
250	Century		373 12 0
250	Colaba	Land	132 8 0
500	Central India	Pref.	483 1 0
100	Coorla		160 0 0
100	Crescent		145 0 0
250	Currim		180 0 0
500	David		240 0 0
250	Dawn		565 0 0
10	E. D.	Sassoon	0 11 0
100	Elphinstone		13 0 0
50	Finlay		117 8 0
500	F.	Petit	335 0 0
100	Globe		19 0 0
100	Gokak		122 8 0
100	Indian	Bleaching	228 12 0
	Central India		495 0 0
100	Indore	Malwa xd.	365 0 0
250	Jamshed	Mfg.	37 8 0
50	Kasturchand		18 0 0
100	Khatau		90 0 0
100	Kohinoor		212 8 0
100	Laxmi	Cotton	1700 0 0
100	Madhavrai	Sed.	8 0 0
100	Madhowjee		67 8 0
100	Morarji		1590 0 0
100	Mancckji	Pet'd	1506 0 0
100	Meyer	Sassoon	75 0 0
100	New	Great	242 8 0
110	New	City	105 0 0
200	Pearls		495 0 0
250	Simplex		110 0 0
100	Sholapur	xd.	6375 0 0
250	Swan		123 12 0
250	Swadeshi		456 4 0
500	Tata	Mill	52 0 0
500	Vishnu	Cotton	2655 5 0

BANK.

500	Imperial	X. D.	1460 0 0
50	India	X. D.	91 0 0
125	Eastern		89 8 0
£12-1/2	National	Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah.	Prantej	922 8 0
100	Amritsar	Patti	188 0 0
100	Cen. Prov.	Dly. xd.	103 0 0
100	Dhond	Baramati	101 0 0
100	Guzerat	Rly.	91 0 0
100	Hoshiarpur		97 8 0
100	Khulna	Bagirhaut Rly	95 0 0
90	Mandhra	Bhon	77 0 0
100	Sara	Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100	Sialkote		102 0 0
100	Sindh Lt.	Rly.	140 0 0
100	Upper	Sindh	88 8 0
100	Ahmedabad	Electric	143 0 0
100	Andhra	Valley	693 12 0
100	Alcock		331 4 0
125	B. Burma	xd.	771 4 0
125	Z. Burma	No. 1 x.d.	281 4 0
10	Br. India	Insurance	7 4 0
250	Tramway	Pref	70 0 0
250	Bombay	Steam	286 4 0
50	Bombay	Telephone xd.	51 4 0
100	Bundi	Cement	23 6 0
100	Indian	Cement	341 4 0
190	United	Cement	100 0 0
10	Central India	Mining	13 8 0
£.	Eastern	Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
Sh. 2	do	do. Defd.	1 4 0
100	Katni	Ordinary xd.	242 8 0
100	Katni	Deferred xd	900 0 0
25	New India	Insur	21 4 0
10	Punjab P.	Cement Ord	15 4 0
10	Punjab P.	Cement Pref.	13 8 0
50	Sassoon and	Alliance Silk Mills	83 0 0
11	Shivrajpur		31 0 0
15	Scindia	Steam	13 12 0
15	Tata Iron	Deferred	209 6 0
999	Tata Iron	Deferred	209 6 0
90	Tata Iron	1st Pref.	139 8 0
100	Tata Idon	2nd Pref.	88 4 0
100	Tata	Hydro	1063 12 0
100	Tata	Oil	92 0 0
	Tata Power	Ord.	505 0 0
1000	Tata Power	Pref.	505 0 0
	Tata Iron	Ordy.	61 4 0
	Trani	Ord.	150 10 0

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 28.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 73|14|6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/3.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 103/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 83/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.
Forward Rates:—3rd Sept. sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-14-6.
1945/55 Rs. 106/3.
3 1/2 per cent Bonds 1934 Rs 97/9/0.
4 1/2 per cent Loan 1955/60 Rs. 94/1/0.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

BOMBAY, Aug. 28.

3 Months discounts 4-9|32 per cent.
6 Months discounts 4-9/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2 3/4 per cent.
One Month 2-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Wheat	5,201 Cwts.
Linseed	1,432 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	50 "
Gingellyseeds	266 "
Groundnuts	2,022 "
Castorseed	952 "
Rice	888 "
Myrabollams	822 "
Cottonseed	2,579 "
Mowraseed	519 "
Gram	802 "
Joowar	967 "
Bajree	768 "
Coal	1,518 tons.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 27.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4:4:11-1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 27.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, rubbed, D. Spot -/0 s.d. Sellers.

—NEW INDIA—
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,56,05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,15,36,676

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Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

MARKED DETERIORATION OF TEXAS CROP

EVERYBODY BEARISH AND MILLS WITHOUT COTTON

The following weekly cotton market report issued by Messrs. Langley and Co. on the 27th instant, states that big interests in America are thought to be heavily short:—

Americans:—A week of less violent fluctuations ended with values for October and January in New York higher by respectively 29 and 14 points.

After the violent switch of opinion from 13 millions or under at the end of June to 15 millions or more early in August, a spell of relative inaction is overdue, as, changes in the accepted crop outlook of more than 2 millon bales in a single month suggest not only loss of perspective, but crowd psychology in its most excited form. A healthy reaction is towards a period of sane thinking from which should emerge a more moderate, though equally widely accepted, conclusion regarding the potentialities of the present position.

In our opinion, conditions at the end of June did not point to 13 millions nor did early August conditions point to 15 millions. Much of the increase was due to the 11 per cent additional acreage estimated by the Government, an increase which was strenuously contradicted by private estimators at the time—although this fact has been forgotten in the excitement of contradicting the necessity of the boll-weevil allowance made by the Bureau in its first crop estimate. Private reporters claimed accuracy for their own figures in both cases, but memories are short and, with a prolonged spell of fine weather turning sentiment, no one suggested that of the two differences of opinion one counterbalanced the other. Meanwhile the Government, with a more complete organisation for crop reporting than any one else say that on August the 1st conditions pointed to a yield of 14 1/4 millions. Since the date of that estimate, reports of boll-weevil activity have steadily increased and although it is said that the damage to-date is less than last year, the very fact of its progressive increase suggests that it will be a factor of vital importance during September and even later. Furthermore, although weather conditions during the first half of August were favourable, complaints of root rat and boll worm damage persistently eranate from Texas, where, progress during July had much to do with the decline. There is no question that in the Eastern Belt recent heavy rains have done damage and, if, in addition to this, it is correct to say (as reported by Reuter) that in Texas "the crop has shown marked deterioration during the week", the task of reconciling current reports with an outturn of 15 millions becomes an impossibility. 'As we remarked last week, however, at a time of increasing crop movement confidence has to be established to an extent much greater than normal before speculation can be attracted to the bull side. Against this, our Liverpool Agents, with very considerable truth, advance the theory that "the market is undoubtedly technically in a position to advance as mills are without supplies and speculators are short..... last year everyone was bullish and "long" and now nearly everybody is bearish and the mills are without cotton."

Last week (before cables to the same effect came from America) we pointed out that the stock in New York was less than half a lac of bales. The actual figure was 47,000. This week it is 34,000 bales, and, at a time when our Agents advise that "big interests in America are thought to be heavily short."

We advocate caution but in view of the statistical and technical positions, the price level and the increased uncertainty regarding the possibility of securing a large crop we favour the constructive side on the first signs of the re-establishment of confidence.

Bombay:—The local market is cheaper on the week relative to Americans mainly owing to increased monsoon activity. Confidence however, is being restored and an early settlement of the Mill strike would still further help the position.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 28.

B C RATES—
T T 1|5 7|8.
D D 1|5 29|32.

LONDON—
Bank's Selling T T 1|5 15|16 Aug.
Bank's Selling D D 1|5 15|16.
Bank's Selling T T 1|5 15|16 Sept.
Bank's Selling T T 1|5 31|32 Oct.
Bank's Buying T T 1|5 31|32.
Bank's Buying D D 1|6.
Bank's Buying 3 Mos 1|6 7|32 Two Mails.
Bank's Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|4 Sept.

NEW YORK—
T T 276 1|2.
Bank's Selling T T 276.
Bank's Buying T T 275.
Bank's Buying 3 Mos 270 1|2.

PARIS—
Bank's Selling D D. 924.
Bank's Buying D D 936.
Bank's Buying 3 Mos 950.

JAPAN—
Bank's Selling T T 125 1|2.
Bank's Buying 60 Days 122 1|4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's Selling D D 138.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's Selling D D 179 3|4.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's Selling D D 155 1|4.

JAVA—
Bank's Selling D D 90 1|2.

CROSS RATES—
New York—London 4.85 5|16 27th inst
Shanghai—London 2|8 1|16 28th inst.
Japan 1|10 7|16 27th inst.
Paris 124.30 27th inst.
Belgium 34.90 27th inst.
Switzerland 25.20 27th inst.
Italy 92.65 27th inst.
Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
7th inst £4-4-11 1|2, 25th inst. 1|2.
Silver London Ready 27th inst. 26 13|16, inst. 26 15|16.
Silver London Forward 27th inst. 27, 25th inst. 27 1|16.
Silver New York Ready 27th inst. 58 3|4, 25th inst. 58 7|8.
London Discounts 3 Mos 27th inst. 4 9-32 p. c. 25th inst. 4 9|32 p. c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 27th inst. 4 1-2 p. c., 25th inst. 4 9|16 p. c.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent, Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent., 3 mos 3 per cent., 6 mos 4 per cent., 12 mos 4 1|4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Ass. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

London Ready 26-3.
London Forward 27.
America Cent 58-12.
China Opening 2-8-1, Closing 2-8-1.
Ready 60-15.
Sawan Opening 60-14, Highest 61, Lowest 60-14, Now 60-15.
Tejimundi 0-4-0.
Bhadon Opening 61, Highest 61-2, Lowest 61, Now 61-1.
Tejimundi 0-1-0.
Tone of Silver:—Dull. India sold. China bought. Stock very plentiful.

GOLD.

Ready 21-5-9,
Sawan 21-5-6.
Bhadon 21-6-3.
National City 21-9-6.
N. Manordass 21-8-6.
N. Motilal 21-5-0.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

The market has ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about an anna per cwt. in Spot as well as Forward positions.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazaar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13-13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 3-9 per cwt. F. B. H.
S S Garmula Rs. 8 7-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.
S S Narmuda Rs. 8-8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July Rs. 8 7-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment August Rs. 8 7-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment September Rs. 8-8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8-8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Weak.

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 27.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., 27/7 1/2 Sept/Dec. Delivery. Sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt., 28/1 1/2 Jan/Apl. Delivery, Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 27.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot ... 17-1/4

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 23rd Aug. yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,900	791,574	410,655
Japan and China	13,796	1,347,061	1,592,114
Coast Ports	150	28,345	26,411
Up-country by Rail		116,368	169,768
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		47,572	9,004
Total	15,846	2,330,920	2,147,952

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Castorseeds:—September Opening Rs. 48, Lowest Rs. 47-6, Closing Rs. 47-9-6.
Castorseeds:—May. Opening Rs. 46-14, Lowest Rs. 46-7, Closing Rs. 46-11.
Cottonseeds:—January Opening Rs. 4-7-3, Lowest Rs. 4-7, Closing Rs. 4-7-6.
Groundnut Seeds:—February Opening Rs. 54-12, Highest Rs. 54-15, Lowest Rs. 54-9, Closing Rs. 54-12.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 27.

Rozario Santa Fe., per 63 lb. Cargoes, 43/- Afloat Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes, 42/9 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 44/6 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, 44/6 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 27.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25. C. & F. Calcutta.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. ... 12/10-1/2
Jan/Mar. per cwt. ... 12/10-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. ... 12/11
C. & F. Karachi.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. ... 12/11-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 27.

Interest 7 days' Market Loans ... 3-1/8 p.c.
Interest, day to day Loans ... 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months ... 4-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months ... 4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.
T.T. Berlin on London ... 20.35-1/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London Mutilated.
T.T. Brussels on London ... 34.90
T.T. Madrid on London Closed.
T.T. Milan on London ... 92.68
T.T. Berne on London ... 25.20
T.T. Paris on London ... 124.29
T.T. London on Pdague ... 163.68

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 27.

Silver Market closed quiet,
Spot ... 26-13/16
Forward ... 27

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names	Latest Prices.
Miller's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	0-16-10½
4½ p.c. Loan 1950/55	93-15-0
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord	0-15-7½
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord	0-17-6
Attock Oil	1-5-0
Associated Portland Cement	1-3-3
Underground Electric Railways	1-6-10½
Burma Corporation	0-14-3
Snia Viscosa	1-10-6
Beira Railways	1-1-0
Calico Printers	1-9-0
Marconi International Marine	2-10-6
Rhodesian & General Asbestos	5-10-0
James Finlay Ord.	5-6-3
General Elec. Co. Ord.	2-0-6
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	3-17-6
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0-13-6
Hudsons Bay Co. Ord	6-5-0
Malayalam Plantations	1-12-6
British Burma Pets	0-7-3
Soudan Plantations	4-1-3
Vickers Ord	0-12-0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0-11-0

Market unchanged at recent higher level.
Stock of Rubber in London—32,815 tons.
Increase on week.—224 tons.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 27.

Cotton seed Bombay, ton., £9:0:0 Aug/Sept. S'ment Sellers
Castorseed, Bombay, ton., ...16:17:6 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Buyers.
Rapeseed Toria, ton., £18:10:0 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Buyers.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 27.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton., ...£17:12:6 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton., ...£17:12:6 Sept/Oct. S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton., £15:3:9 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, ton., £17:17:6 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

November 223.50 —2.30.
February 224.00 —1.10.

Cotton Prices

Liverpool and New York Opening and Closing Rates,
Bombay Opening and Closing Rates,
Report of U. S. A. Cotton Bureau, Stock Exchange Prices,
Also Prices of
Bullion, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other market prices.

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MONSOON ACTIVE IN PENINSULA

WIDESPREAD RAIN ALONG W. HIMALAYAS

POONA, Aug. 28.

Yesterday's depression over the East Central Provinces has remained practically stationary. The monsoon remains active in Peninsula, and the central parts of the country and has been particularly strong in Bombay Deccan and Konkan. Widespread rain with locally heavy falls has occurred along and near the Western Himalayas. The Bay current has been vigorous in Lower Burma and has strengthened in Assam.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India West, Bihar, Central Provinces East, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, and Malabar and local in Bhar, United Provinces West, Sind, Gujarat, Central Provinces West, and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, United Provinces East, the Punjab East and North, Kashmir and Rajputana East.

SIX INCHES IN BOMBAY ON MONDAY

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point and Bassein five inches each; Mergui, Amherst and Diamond Island three; Maymyo one and a half; Gauhati three; Tezpur and Gaya three quarters; Calcutta and Chaibasa a quarter; Cuttack and Sambalpur one and a half Agra a half, Mussorie, Indore, Akola, Seoni, Raipur and Jagdalpur one; Pachmari one and a half; Srinagar a half; Sialkot four; Dalhousie two; Mount Abu, Bhuj and Ahmedabad one and a half; Bombay six; Karwar two; Malegaon three Ahmednagar, Parbhani and Mercara one and a half; and Sholapur, Aurangabad and Mangalore one.

Forecast:—Increase in Gujarat, West Central India and extension in Bengal Rajputana and into Frontier.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderately heavy rain is likely to continue over the area extending from Berar to Mount Abu region during the next forty-eight hours. —A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 28th August, 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.647 inches (.123 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 4 p.m. (previous day) .601 inches (.095 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.030.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 79.9 degrees (5.2 below normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 74.6 degrees (1.1 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 95 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 95 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.N.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 20 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 279 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 43 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 6.43.

Social Melodrama of the Popular type

That comes as near to being perfect as near to being perfect as any Photoplay, of its kind

KRISHNA FILM CO.'S NEW SOCIAL PICTURE

BROTHER TO BROTHER

Directed by: Mr. PRAFULLA GHOSH.
Featuring: Miss GULAB and Miss DURGA.
Most gripping Story—Love, intrigue and Passion.

Also STAGE DANCE by Miss LAILA
With Sweet Song and Music

To-day, To-morrow and Day after Matinee Show at 3-30 p. m.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

NEXT WEEK **DREAM LAND** KRISHNA PICTURE.

Total rainfall during the month 13.08.	
Total rainfall during the year 71.73.	
Weather remarks:—Continuous rain for upwards of 12 hours.	

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 28TH AUG., 1928.

General Remarks:—Yesterday's depression over the east Central Provinces has remained practically stationary. The monsoon remains active in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and has been practically strong in the Bombay Deccan and the Konkan. Rainfa has been nearly general in Central India West, Berar, the Central Provinces East, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar, and local in the west United Provinces, Gujarat, the Central Provinces West and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls hav occurred in the Punjab East and North and Rajputana East. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the United Provinces East and the West Punjab, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere The air is more humid than usual in the northwest of the Peninsula and in parts of Gujarat and Sind, and drier in the United Provinces, and Madras Southeast. Temperatures were below normal in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, and higher than usual in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 105 degrees at Jacocabad.

Forecast:—An increase in the west Central India and Gujarat, and an extension in Rajputana.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Agra	0.47 in.
Jodhpur	0.01 in.
Mount Abu	1.59 in.
Bhuj	1.26 in.
Dwarka	0.02 in.
Veraval	0.06 in.
Rajkot	0.21 in.
Bhavnagar	0.16 in.
Surat	0.16 in.
Ahmedabad	1.62 in.
Deesa	0.04 in.
Neemuch	0.21 in.
Indore	0.98 in.
Khandwa	0.42 in.
Akola	1.08 in.
Amraoti	0.35 in.
Nagpur	0.39 in.
Chanda	1.09 in.
Raipur	0.88 in.
Ratnagiri	2.32 in.
Marmagoa	0.87 in.
Karwar	2.09 in.
Malegaon	2.86 in.
Ahmednagar	1.34 in.
Poona	0.35 in.
Sholapur	0.90 in.
Belgaum	0.66 in.
Aurangabad	1.08 in.
Nizamabad	1.07 in.
Hyderabad	0.11 in.
Mangalore	0.89 in.
Bangalore	0.02 in.
Calicut	0.55 in.
Cochin	1.17 in.
Trivandrum	0.50 in.
Masulipatam	0.11 in.
Cocanada	0.17 in.
Madras	0.01 in.

BOMBAY:—
Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—
Colaba Observatory 6.43 in.
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 71.72 in. (16.83 in. above normal).
St. George's Hospital 8.88 in.
J. J. Hospital 9.16 in.
Maximum temperature 80 degrees (5 degrees below normal).
Minimum temperature 75 degrees (1 degree below normal).

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 28-8-28: Colaba Point 6.43 in.; Fort 8.88 in.; J. J. Hospital 9.16 in.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 71.72 in.; Fort 96.43 in; J. J. Hospital 75.74 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927: Colaba Point 55.50 in.; Fort 69.81 in.; J. J. Hospital 54.52 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point 57.98 in.; Fort 85.23 in.; J. J. Hospital 69.14 in.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bara Wafat: Bank closed.

Rovers Cup—1st Field Brigade R. A. Kirkee vs. Royal Artillery—Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 30.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Rovers Cup—B. B. R. A. vs. Royal Warwicks, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 31.

Narli Purnima (Cocoanut Day): Banks closed.

Annual Sessions of the Mechanical Engineers' Association, Sir C. J. Hall, Mayo Road, 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, September 1.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Rovers Cup—Aryans (Calcutta) vs. Royal Corps—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Prof. Shah's lecture on "Post-War Germany," University School of Economics, 6 p.m.

AGARWAL PANCHAYAT.

A meeting of local Agarwal Panchayat will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Kalbadevi Road 192-94, at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at 2 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 11 p.m. the same day.

THE CLERKS' UNION.

The Social Gathering of the members of the above Union will be held at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, on Sunday, (2nd prox.) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

PASSPORTS FOR AFGHANISTAN.

The Consul General for Afghanistan notifies that all Afghan Consular representatives in India are empowered to grant visas on passports for Afghanistan without reference to the Consul General in the first instance.

DEATH.

BRUIN—The faithful, noble and highly intelligent pal of P. J. S., brothers and friends, died on Saturday, the 25th August, 1928. We miss him.

REMITTANCE TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India: Total Remittances from 1st April, 1928 to 25th August, 1928 8,775,000.

Total 8,775,000.

VILE PARLE SAHITYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of above Sabha Mr. Gokuldas D. Raychura will give a discourse on "Gujarati Folk-lore" at Bombay Rashtriya Shala (Asoka Building, Princess Street) at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

On Thursday (to-morrow) a fortnightly meeting of the Indian Chemical Society, Bombay Section, will be held at 5-30 p.m. at the Royal Institute of Science.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (B.T.) when the Panditas of the Samaj will discuss on the "Existence of God."

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand on Thursday (the 30th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), weather permitting:—

1. March, The Ulster Division, Alford. 2. Overture, Zanetta, Auber. 3. Fanatasia, Bacchanalia arr. Finck. 4. Selection, That's a Good Girl, Meyer and Charig. 5. Humoreske, Moontime, Collins. 6. Melodies from the Operas of Gilbert and Sullivan, arr. Godfrey. 7. Idyl, The Glow Worm Lincke, 8. Selection, The Desert Song, Romberg. 9. Grand March in "F", Spirit of Pageantry, Fletcher.

S. W. TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, on Thursday (30th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. H. R. Hamley will deliver a lecture on "Adult Education."

The students of the class will visit the Prof. Date's Deaf-Mute School, Zooba's Wadi, Thakurdwar to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday, to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attacks 2, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still born) 58. The total mortality this day last year was 66.

SARASWAT BRAHMIN SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj, a public meeting of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community will be held in the Samaj Hall, Girgaon, on Friday (the 31st instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the Anniversary of late Dr. Bhawoo Daji Lad, when Mr. Gopal Venkatesh Panandikar will speak on the life of Dr. Bhawoo Daji. Rao Bahadur Vasudeo Gopal Bhandarkar, retired Chief Judge, Baroda State will preside.

H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal, Mr. A. Rodger and Captain Habib arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Monday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid farewell visits to Sardars (1st Class) of the Deccan on Monday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay dined with Lt. Colonel W. B. Benton and Officers of the 4/5th Mahratta Light Infantry on Monday.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 25th instant, the total mortality 454 was 28 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.2. These figures compare favourably with those for the 34th week of 1927 when the mortality was 587 and death rate 23.5 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-1927 when the average mortality was 682 and death rate 28.1.

Out of the total deaths 144 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths (including 1 imported during the week). Small-pox caused 3 attacks and 2 deaths. Plague caused 1 death during the week. The number live births registered during the week was 401 and compares favourably with that for the 34th week of 1927 when the figures was 388 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927) viz. 395.

PIONEER OF INDIAN INSURANCE BUSINESS

UNVEILING OF SIR MANMOHANDAS RAMJI'S PORTRAIT

A very pleasant function came off on Tuesday afternoon when in the presence of a representative gathering of the merchant community of Bombay, the unveiling ceremony of the portrait of the Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Kt., was performed by Mr. B. N. Gamudia at the office of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Company. The portrait was presented by the Board of Directors of the above Company, of which Sir Manmohandas is the Chairman.

PIONEER OF INDIAN BUSINESS.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia paid a glowing tribute to Sir Manmohandas for the latter's manifold qualities of head and heart. He aptly described Sir Manmohandas as the pioneer of several branches of Indian business, including prominently the insurance business. Several other speakers extolled the invaluable services rendered by Sir Manmohandas to the cause of the country as a member of both the local and central legislature.

The President then unveiled the portrait which was put on an imposing pedestal. Sir Manmohandas was profusely garlanded by his admirers. In a few well chosen words, he replied to the speeches that were made in his praise. But for the willing, unremitting and enthusiastic support of his friends, he said, it would not have been possible for him to carry any of his business schemes to success. He thanked them all for the honour they had done him.

A light refreshment was the last item of the programme.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Shri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

MUKTSAR, Aug. 26.

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Wheat assuj 4/10.
Wheat maghar 4/12/6.
Wheat magh 4/14/6.
Gram ready 4/3 4/2.
Gram assuj 4/3.
Gram maghan 4/5.
Barley ready 3/4.
Barley assuj 3/4.
Gwara Poh 3/2.
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Cottonseeds magh 3/6/6.

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MUHAMMAD AND LABOUR

(BY Z. A. B.)

Now-a-days we are accustomed to hear so much about the rights of the workers and also about the dignity of labour, although the sad fact remains that the workers have not come to hold their own. Yet it will be interesting to know that the ideas about the dignity of labour are not essentially Western. They are Eastern and Islamic. The Prophet of Arabia always took pride in associating himself with the poor, for it is the common lot of the labourers to be so. "Poverty is my pride" is one of his well-known sayings. Further, he always held such persons as earn their bread by the sweat of the brow in the highest esteem. There are numerous sayings on the subject, but I quote here only a few showing his sympathies with the poor. Says Muhammad:

"Whose is able and fit and doth not work for himself, or for others, God is not gracious to him."

"Whoever desireth the world and its riches, in a lawful manner, in order to withhold himself from begging, and for a livelihood for his family, and for being kind to his neighbour, will come to God with his face bright as the full moon on the fourteenth night."

"Those who earn an honest living are the beloved of God."

There are crores of labourers in the world to-day who are engaged in earning an honest living. Let them know that their profession is noble. Let them rejoice to think that they are the "beloved of God." Let them understand that the Prophet Muhammad—whose birthday is being celebrated to-day all the world over—impressed upon his followers that the labourers are "the beloved of God."

IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING

QUESTION OF EXTENDING MR. GORWALLA'S SERVICES

Once again the question of extension of services of Mr. C. P. Gorwalla, Secretary and Chief Accountant of the Bombay Improvement Trust was the subject of prolonged discussion in the Improvement's Committee on Tuesday evening. It would be remembered that this matter came before the Improvements Board on the 20th July last when it was moved by Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola that the services of Mr. Gorwalla be extended till 12th November 1930 the date on which he would attain the age of 55 and the sanction of the Auditor General be obtained accordingly. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, president, however, ruled the proposition out of order and once again the matter came before the Improvement's Committee when Mr. F. E. Sharp moved.

"That in view of the fact that the term for which the services of Mr. C. P. Gorwalla were obtained from Government will expire on November 18th next, the Committee recommend the Board to arrange with the Auditor General to extend the period of the loan of Mr. Gorwalla's services on the present conditions as regard salary and pension and leave contribution until November 12th, 1930, or until the Trust is amalgamated with the Municipality, should that event happen before that date, and that with effect from November 18th 1928, Mr. Gorwalla be appointed Chief Accountant on the pay (Rs. 1250) which he is now drawing.

The Board should be asked to approve of the proposals made in the Sub-Committee's Report for the disposal of the secretarial duties."

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment that the report of the Sub-Committee recommending Mr. Gorwalla's extension of service be recorded. Dr. Viegas emphasised that the Trust was on the eve of dissolution with a view to amalgamation with the Municipality and it was but right that they should send back the officers lent by Government on expiry of their services.

The amendment being not seconded it fell through.

Mr. Nariman moved another amendment that the Chief Accountant should be entirely independent of the Secretary but for want of a seconder it too met the same fate as the former.

Mr. I. R. Tairsee moved a third amendment that the services of Mr. Gorwalla be returned to government.

Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded the amendment.

Mr. Tairsee said it was a distinct move on the part of those who wanted to flout the ruling of the president of the board to bring this question again in the Committee. If the ruling of the president was to be respected, he urged, it should not be done in a way as it was sought to be done. As long as the ruling of the president was there it should be respected. That was an attempt to circumvent the ruling and it amounted to state that whatever the ruling of the president it was for the Committee to respect it or not to respect it. The Committee was confronted with an opportunity of returning Mr. Gorwalla to Government service. Once that was done, the Committee would be absolutely free to solve the question of appointing an independent secretary and accountant.

The amendment was put to the vote and was lost by six votes against seven. The original proposition was carried by seven votes against six.

HIGH COURT

POLICE INSPECTOR JAILED

EXTORTING BRIBE BY THREATS

For extorting a bribe of Rs. 100 under threat of prosecution, Vishnu Ramchandra Sapre, a Sub-Inspector of Police in East Khandesh, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine by the Special First Class Magistrate.

It appears that in the village of Devgan a certain dispute had arisen between the Mahars and the Rayats, as a result of which there were two factions. Apprehending that there would be a breach of the peace at the Holi festival in 1927, the Mahars applied to the Sub-Inspector (accused) for police protection, and a constable was sent there. The Rayat party had decided to celebrate the Holi at the house of one Vishvanath. At the time of 'naivedya' (offerings), the Mahars turned up there and claimed a share. In the scuffle, a Mahar was alleged to have been beaten by some members of the opposite party who were taken to the Sub-Inspector. The latter threatened that unless he was given Rs. 100, he would prosecute them. They collected the amount and paid it to the accused.

On these facts, the Sub-Inspector was sentenced as above and his appeal having been dismissed by the Sessions Judge, he approached the High Court in revision.

Their Lordships rejected the application and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

MURDER OF RIVAL IN LOVE

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE CONFIRMED IN APPEAL

At the High Court, the Hon. Justices Miza and Patker dismissed the appeal of one Neelappa who was sentenced to transportation by the Sessions Judge of Dharwar on the charge of murder.

The accused harboured a grudge against the deceased Bhimappa Kelliani who had enticed away his mistress and would not let him have her back. On 18th March, 1928, he saw the deceased coming out of the house of the mistress. The sight exasperated him, and the same night he went to the place where a crowd had collected, and seeing his rival among them, he determined to do away with him. Snatching a sword from a watchman who was in the assembly, he gave several thrusts with it to the deceased who fell down dead.

The accused made a confession admitting that he had a grudge against the deceased on the score of his mistress.

The Sessions Judge, accepting the assessor's recommendation to award the lesser punishment, transported him for life.

The appeal was dismissed by their Lordships.

SGT. CARTER'S TRIAL

FURTHER EVIDENCE

Mr. M. S. Pandit, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, resumed the hearing on Tuesday of the case in which Sergeant Carter of the Bombay City Police stands charged with insulting and causing hurt to Y. J. Meheralli, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, and four other collegians who took part in the Simon Boycott procession on February 3 last.

In his cross-examination Mr. Sunder P. Kabadi, prosecution witness, said that he was a member of the Committee of the Bombay Presidency Youth League. Witness attended the meeting of the Committee when it was decided to organise a boycott procession. Witness said not a single shop was open when the procession passed through the city.

To further questions, witness said he was 15 yards ahead of the "Red Gate" when the assault took place. Witness heard cries "maro! maro!" and when he turned round he saw some processionists being hammered by accused. There was a confusion, and Meherally came on the scene. Witness saw Meherally being assaulted and the policemen cried: "Nako maro—Nako maro!"

The case is proceeding.

CHARGE FRAMED.

The prosecution evidence having been concluded, the Magistrate framed a charge of voluntarily causing hurt or in the alternative assault against Sergeant Carter. The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge.

The case was then adjourned to September 4.

Under the Clock

(BY "XYPLEX")

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1928.

"On behalf of the Chinese people I wish to express their appreciation of your congratulations on our success." Thus Mr. Chengting T. Wang, Foreign Minister of the Chinese Nationalist Government in a letter dated August 2 from Nanking to Dr. Hardikar of the Hindusthani Seva Dal. It was as well that the Minister wisely conveyed by letter his appreciation of the action of the Dal in sending him a telegram followed by a letter congratulating Nationalist China on its victories.

* * * *

I say, wisely, because it is clear that the telegram from the 'Dal' never reached the Minister, although the letter fortunately did. It is not difficult to guess who stopped the telegram. One of the most annoying and humiliating things that this country suffers under the British occupation is the senseless and insolent manner in which telegrams are withheld at the sweet pleasures of officialdom.

* * * *

The Chinese Minister tells Dr. Hardikar, "Your country and ours have much in common." But there is at least one thing not "in common" between Free China and "Dependent" India. China has no "Trustees" imposed upon her to shut her off from the outside world.

* * * *

Not that all telegrams are stopped, mind you. If some scribe in Bombay wires to those apostles of British Imperialism the "Daily Mail" or the "Morning Post" that "anarchy and revolution" are rampant in Bombay because he sees a number of bedraggled students passing the streets under a drenching shower holding "Bardoli" flags, the telegram will go right through.

* * * *

Amongst Indians in London there is, it is understood, considerable resentment that Lord Cushenden and not the Indian High Commissioner was delegated by the Baldwin Government to sign the Peace Pact on behalf of India.

* * * *

We on this side share the resentment. But don't our countrymen in London realise that Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues are so deeply conscious of their 'duty' towards India that they would never allow a person from the Dependency committed to the charge of every Britisher, man and woman, who has a vote, to "represent" his own country? That would be showing disrespect for the whole idea of the Peace Pact. After all it is a Peace for White-manity, isn't? Not for "subject" peoples and Asiatics. Japan is there only by courtesy.

* * * *

If the battle of Tsushima had been won by Russia, would Japan have been represented at Paris to-day? The England of the East knows it but too well.

* * * *

"Independent British historians had proved that up to 1814 there were schools in every village in India"—Mrs. Annie Besant in a Press interview at Lucknow. That is the worst thing about these British people. Not all of them can be dragooned into Imperialism. No true blue blooded British Imperialist will write history of this kind. I sympathise with Kipling and the whole tribe.

* * * *

English Rustic:—"Hee, hee, 'ee'll 'ave to draw 'un all ower agin now."

Artist:—"Oh! Why?"

English Rustic:—"Whoi, 'ee's drawed t'owd cowlyin' down an' now 'er's just got up again!"

"SUPPORT TO SARDA'S HINDU MARRIAGE BILL"

ORTHODOX OPPOSITION CONDEMNED

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Kalyan Andhra Association on Sunday the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. to support Sarada's Hindu Marriage Bill. Mr. N. C. Narasimha Acharya, B.A.LL.B., High Court Vakil, presided. The President in the course of a very eloquent speech strongly criticised the attitude of the priests and Pundits towards the said Bill. He opined that if the said Bill was to have any practical effect, a penal clause should be provided instead of the present so-called safeguard which might only serve to create ceaseless civil matrimonial litigation. He was followed by Messrs. Pratapgiri Ramamurthy, Bala Subhanna and M. Ramamurthy who favoured the principle of the Bill Viz. that of fixing the age of consent, of boys and girls. The Bill was opposed by Messrs. Suryanarayan Shastri and Venkata Subbaiah. After a prolonged discussion the meeting adopted by a majority the Resolution which reads as follows moved by the President:—

"This meeting is of opinion that the minimum age prescribed in Mr. H. S. Sarada's Bill for contracting a Marriage should be at the age of discretion i.e. of eighteen in the case of boys and 14 in the case of girls. This Meeting further opines that in order to see that this provision is not rendered mugatory in practical operation it is desirable to enact that if in any case a marriage (betrothal) takes place and it is consummated when the girl is below the age of 14 either of the parties of such a marriage (consummation) if major and parents and guardian and priests officiating at the said function shall be liable to punishment."

YEOTMAL SUPPORTS NEHRU REPORT

YEOTMAL, August 28.

The Managing Committee of the Yeotmal District Association has adopted a resolution congratulating the Nehru Committee on proposing recommendations solving various intricate problems, communal as well as political, which are agitating the different sections of the people of India.

FRIDAY'S MAIL SERVICE TO DELHI & PUNJAB

BOMBAY, Aug. 28.

The B. B. & C. I. and N. W. Railways' P. & O. Punjab Express leaves Bombay at 1 p.m. on Friday, the 21st instant with mails and passengers from Europe for Delhi and Punjab is due to reach Delhi at 12-50 p.m. and Lahore at 9 p.m. on Saturday and Peshawar at 7-35 a.m. on Sunday.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Aug. 28.
Previous Closing Rate	18.55
To-day's Opening Rate	18.56
Difference	plus .01
To-day' Closing Rate	18.84
Difference	plus .29
Broach Expectation	351-0-0

LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 28.
Previous Closing Rate	9.67
To-day's Opening Rate	9.66
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Ratte	9.70
Difference	plus .03

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVE)

	London, Aug. 28.
Silver Ready	26 13 0 unchanged
Silver Forward	26 15 0 unchanged

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Aug. 28.
1st settlement	60 14 0
2nd settlement	61 1 0

Sir Stanley Jackson held a Durbar on August 27 afternoon at which he presented sanads to recipients of titles.

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,, ,, Medium	1¾x28	1-2-6
,, ,, Complete	1¾x36	1-7-0
Light weight Cheap	1½x27	0-8-0
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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1928.

A FUTILE OBJECTION

Some critics of Socrates, unable to meet his arguments, were in the habit of satisfying their spite by twitting him with his ugly face. Of these we are reminded by the British and Anglo-Indian critics of the Nehru Committee's report. Hitherto they challenged India to produce an agreed Constitution safeguarding the rights of the masses and the minorities in particular. Such a Constitution is now ready. Thoroughly non-plussed and puzzled as to what precisely they should peck at, the critics in question say: "But this Constitution has such foreign look, it is a wholesale imitation of the British Constitution, it is thoroughly inconsistent with the Nationalist cry for an indigenous Constitution suited to the genius of India". It may be of some academic interest to expose the fallacies in this criticism, though we agree with Colonel Wedgewood that there is no satisfying John Bull, that though vanquished he would argue still. We shall admit sraightway that the Constitution in question has a foreign look. Why, the very language in which it is written is foreign. But the essence of the Constitution is democracy, and democracy is not the monopoly of the West or of Britain as the example of Turkey and China amply shows. The spirit of local self-government at least is in the blood of Indians in spite of every effort of the British Government to quench it and their destruction of the village Panchayat system. The present generation of Indians is fairly accustomed to the forms of self-government as applied to the province and the country though it has been unjustly denied the power that should have accompanied the forms. The proposed Constitution keeps and extends these forms but transfers the power from irresponsible foreigners to elected Indians. This last is the most indigenous feature of the Constitution. Forms matter much less and are continued or adapted because it is desirable in India as elsewhere to keep up some measure of continuity through every change and Indians would not complicate issues by overturning the whole machinery of Government. Indians are for the present content with changing the hands that control the machinery. It suits the genius of the people excellently. In short, the essence of the new Constitution is democracy, and democracy is indigenous enough. To the extent that some specific features of democracy have been transplanted on Indian soil, they may be trusted to flourish here as well as they have flourished in Japan and more recently in China. Where changes may be found necessary, they will be made later in a freer atmosphere without the meddling of foreign interests. Finally, the new Constitution is cent percent indigenous in the sense of being made by and acceptable to Indians, who know what is suited to them better than foreign sojourners in India.

Why is it that Anglo-Indian critics have trotted out this new and novel objection to the proposed Constitution? The reasons can be fairly gathered from the leader of the "Times of India" which suggests naively that for the present foundations for Swaraj should be strengthened by the working of local self-Government for which Indians have a genius. But as regards National self-Government with adult franchise, we should "either wait until the great mass of the adult population has attained the political education of the intelligentsia or throw all India into gigantic confusion." The "Times of India" knows full well that it is the adult franchise that is the basis of the communal solution and has reconciled many responsible Muslims even to the non-reservation of seats in the Punjab and Bengal. It perhaps expects that if adult franchise is withdrawn, the communal problem may once again flare up. It says: "It (the Nehru Committee) recommends full responsible Government based on manhood and womanhood suffrage and expresses this principle so ruthlessly and with such scant regard for important sections of the body politic, that Muslim and Sikh and occasional Hindu protests are now resounding." A fitting reply is being given to our contemporary's pet game by the Hindus and Muslims at Lucknow. According to the latest A. P. message, the Working Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha has decided to support the Nehru report generally. Similarly the Standing Committee of the All-India Muslim League has unanimously decided to accept the Nehru report with very minor modifications based on constitutional and not communal grounds.

This is a splendid lead from both the organisations and we hope that more and more Communalists would now stand by the report. The spirited appeal of Sir Ali Imam to the Muslims at a public meeting at Lucknow seems to have had a wholesome effect on the extreme Muslim communalists. He declared that joint electorates were a "sine qua non" for Swaraj and appealed to his co-religionists to rely more on sel-help and mutual goodwill than on continued spoon-feeding. We are not surprised to learn from an A. P. message that the attitude of the meeting seemed to be in favour of Sir Ali Imam's views. The latest telegrams, indeed, contain the happy news that the points of disagreement with regard to the communal problem have been narrowed down and the Nehru report has received support from every quarter. In passing Lala Lajpatrai's resolution appreciating the Nehru Report and giving general support to it the All-Parties Conference has proclaimed to the world the triumph of Indian patriotism and the determination of Hindus and Muslims to sink their differences in order to gain the common object of their country's freedom. So long as the new consitution is self-determined and is acceptable to the country, it is an Indian constitution and indigenous enough for present requirements, and none but captious critics need mind the borrowing of English forms or language in its making. Once India is freed from her present bondage, her Constitution will not fail to reflect fully the genius of her people.

A NOTEWORTHY CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

The Convocation address of Mr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, to the Mysore University was remarkable for its freshness and its clear grasp of our true educational requirements and was in striking contrast with the platitudinous effort of Lord Goschen at a similar function at the same time at the Madras University. Mr. Reddy congratulated the Mysore University on the keen interest the State was taking in its welfare. The authorities, he said, had not left the University "at a foundlings' hospital as the highest act of statesmanship and liberally consigned it to thrive on private charity." But they had already made fair provision for, among other things, industrial and technological training. Many an older University would envy Mysore in this respect. Mr. Reddy laid down generally: "No adaptation of a University to regional requirements is possible unless Government, which is the largest employer of Labour in India, actively encourages and promotes such an adaptation and is willing to use the University as its chief depot for supplying the human power required in all its departments and enterprises as is done by every nation State in the world.' This is quite true. Only, India is not quite a nation State yet and hence the rub.

Turning to the vital question of the medium of instruction, he said what every unbiassed educationist has said in every country, that it is much easier to master and spread knowledge through the mother tongue than through a hard foreign medium. He was not deterred by the lack of vernacular text books because, he said, "men are more important than books" and once a beginning was made in vernacularisation, the necessary books would automatically follow. The demand being ensured the supply cannot be long in overtaking it. He did not see any reason why "we should not vernacularise to the utmost possible extent immediately." In the education of women especially, he added, the use of the mother-tongue was a supreme necessity. All this has been freely admitted by many educationists in India, especially since the advent of the national education movement in India and since the Calcutta University Commission endorsed the claims of the mother-tongue as the right medium. Fair progress has already been made in the use of the vernacular medium in high schools. Further extension of the reform is bound to follow the nationalisation of the Education Departments and of the Universities.

DANGERS OF A MONOPOLY

The question of the Beam and Wireless Merger which has now been effected in England, will be raised in the Legislative Assembly session next month. The Capitalist Press in England is enthusiastic over the reports of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference and the action taken by the Baldwin Government very promptly upon it. The report proposed the amalgamation of cables and wireless "into one great Imperial Corporation, under the control of a 'communications' company and a finance company, both with the same set of directors." The whole of this gigantic monopolist scheme, the report said, should be left in the hands of private enterprise. The Baldwin Government in taking action upon the report have accepted, in the words of Mr. Shinwell, the Labour publicist who severely criticized the scheme at a meeting of the Independent Labour Party, "full responsibility for this private capitalist enterprise." The dangers of a monopoly in a concern which should operate as a public utility service are thus very great. What India urgently needs is the cheapening in the cost of receiving news, which keeps her into intimate touch with the outside world and popular representatives in the Central Legislature will do well to warn the Government of India of the harm to this country of the extremely probable rise in rates which will be demanded by a monopolist concern to which State support has been already hypothecated.

WHY EGYPT SUFFERS?

TO MAKE INDIA SAFE FOR BRITISH DOMINATION

(BY JOACHIM ALVA.)

It is the most tragic irony of fate that the celebrations of the death anniversary of the greatest fighter for Egyptian Independence should unhappily coincide with the destruction of the last vestiges of Independence in that smiling land on the Nile. Zaghlul Pasha strove with all his might and main to build up the fabric of Egyptian Independence, though towards the end he received a rude shock on the assassination of Sir Lee Stack, which made Sir Austen Chamberlain gloat over the humiliation imposed at the point of the bayonet upon the freedom-loving Egyptians. With the end of the meteoric career of Zaghlul, the days of Egyptian Independence were numbered. Egypt was forced to be content with the mere shadow of liberty, being stripped of all the substance.

EVEN THE SHADOW DISAPPEARS.

But now the situation in Egypt is infinitely worse. She is in the throes of autocracy. Every form of responsible government has been given a decent burial for a period —dependent upon the sweet will of the British High Commissioner. King Fuad has dissolved the Egyptian Parliament for three years. The doors of the Parliament House have been barred and bolted in the face of the popular representatives. King Fuad would not have dared to make a vulgar show of this naked despotism unless he was egged on and dictated to by the autocratic representative of the British Government. Having found an easy time over here in Bombay to indulge in his costly, fantastic schemes, Lord Lloyd has now been transferred to a congenial soil to harass people there in another fashion. He is the man behind the scenes that are now enacted in Egypt. Mahamed Pasha Mahmud, the present Premier of Egypt, is but a toy in the hands of Lord Lloyd serving as a mouth-piece of all his arbitrary decrees. The waf-fists under Nahas Pasha, the ex-Premier, are thrust into the darkness to carve out a new line for the Egyptians to tread. They may succeed and thus honour the revered memory of the one who is immortal in their history, viz., Zaghlul Pasha, or nobly fail in their attempts. But they have vowed to serve their country, come what may, There is a touch of pathos in their sacred resolve.

The Egyptian Constitution was suspended and Lord Lloyd hurried to London to get further instructions and to convey the good report that His Excellency had behaved most admirably. That a petty police officer in Cairo should have roared out saying to Maulana Zafar Ali of the Punjab, as was recently reported by the latter in an interview, that "he was the Egyptian Government," conclusively proves that the British Foreign Office is managing the entire show. The rights and liberties of Egypt are trampled under foot in accordance with the wishes of the British Foreign Office, though Sir Austen Chamberlain has tried in vain to explain the whole matter away by the simple declaration that it is the look-out of the Egyptians themselves, in which the British have not the slightest concern. A highly satisfactory and unvarnished statement, which deserves to be embellished in letters of gold for its striking honesty of purpose!

WHY EGYPT SUFFERS?

Egypt is told that she enjoys independence with certain reservations, which are absolutely meant in the interests of the British Empire. What kind of reservations these are and in what spirit they are being ruthlessly enforced, is a matter we need not be at a loss to know. Suffice it to remark that these reservations strike at the very base of Egyptian Independence and have made it a mere sham. Freedom is a greater birth-right of the Egyptians than that of the Indians; for

(Continued on page 8).

PRACTICAL BANKING IN INDIA

BANKERS' ADVANCES

(BY O. S. KRISHNAMOORTHY.)

Reports and opinions are kept in Indian Banks so as to aid bankers at the time of granting new facilities. Most of the reports are gathered through bill collectors as and when necessary and they are recorded in a book with no proper classification. In America and other countries where banking progress is in an advanced stage, special staff is maintained who go round every day to business localities and gather as far as possible accurate reports which are recorded in loose leaf ledgers allotted to each district. Bankers rely on such reports while granting advances. If in our country reports are gathered in similar way with the aid of special staff and brought upto-date there will be less chances of risk for bankers while making advances.

To have a smooth working of a bank, hard and fast rules are laid down in the matter of bankers' advances, yet in actual practice bankers are forced to deviate from such rules. It may be argued that it requires no competent head while advancing on gilt-edged and other first class securities; but a banker who knew well the local conditions,' the position and standing of borrowers can alone successfully carry on his work with ease during the time of trade depression when competition among banks exists and when depreciated securities are offered to raise money from banks. Some of the transactions made by a banker during the dull season might turn out to be bad debts, but the number of transactions and the proper caution of a banker would still leave an ample margin of profit upon the yearly turnover. A prudent banker always safeguards his positions and advances his vast deposits with great tact.

Among the classes of borrowers, the bankers take care while advancing to private individuals who do not follow any trade or profession, nor do they lack in exercising sufficient care while advancing their moneys to commercial firms or corporate bodies. They ascertain beforehand the constitution of the partnership and the powers of the corporate bodies to bor-

(Continued on Page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

The Day Dawns.

Der Tag—the day when swords will be turned into ploughshares, warships' guns will only emit confetti and the great Singapore Dock built by Britain will only be busy repairing the damage to huge Tourist vessels sailing round to the East on pleasure cruises—has at last dawned. The great ceremony at Paris to usher in the Kellogg Peace Pact announced that the day had dawned. Much to the discomfiture of his numerous political enemies who call M. Briand the biggest "gasbag" in Europe, it fell to this distinguished orator-politician to make the only speech on the occasion. "Juridical solutions" he declared "must now be substituted for solutions by force." This is, indeed, very entertaining, because if any tyro in Imperialist politics ventures to assert that when Britain seeks a solution of her "difficulties" in Egypt she should be debarred from keeping warships ready in the offing at Alexandria will be promptly denounced as a fool by just those very politicians who have signed the Peace Pact.

Skanderbeg The Third.

In these days of dictators, great and small, it is good to hear of the action of a courageous man who, honestly declares that a kingship suits his country far better than a Republic and saying so metamorphoses himself into a monarch. A long long time ago there arose a King in Israel. In the tangle of post-war modern Europe there has arisen in Albania King Skanderbeg The Third, Ahmed Bey Zogu, President of the Albanian Republic but yesterday, and adventurer and agitator of the days immediately before. This remarkable young Muslim landowner knew with an unerring eye which way his country's bread could be buttered and the moment he had convinced Signor Mussolini that Monseigneur Fa Nolli, the leader of the Italo-phils in Albanian polities who "would" not be led by Italy, was the wrong horse to back while he was the right one, his political fortune was assured. The Treaty of Tirana marked his political progress and indicated his consciousness of power and popularity amongst his people. He cannot please all his neighbours. But he is assured of stability so long as Italy remains the friend of Albanian aspirations. And behind Italy stands Britain. Yugo-Slavia knows it and must remain quiet.

Towards World Prohibition.

Great things were expected of the International Congress against Alcoholism; but to judge from a Router report, the Congress seems to have belied these expectations. The Congress has concluded and all that it is reported to have done is to resolve to continue to fight alcoholism more vigorously especially in the Press and to favour more severe penalties against drunken motorists. If alcohol needs an international fight, surely that fight needs to be more strenuous, especially because of the very determined fight of liquor interests in favour of alcohol. We shall not be surprised to learn that these interests have scored for the time at the Congress. We do not understand why the Congress should not urge upon all 'wet' countries a progressive enforcement of local option and the rationing system simultaneously as a prelude to complete prohibition. It is something, however, that a regular international anti-alcohol Congress has been inaugurated. Prohibitionists all over the world should band themselves into a closer world league and assert themselves in the Congress.

Mill Workers of Sholapur.

The Labour Office has published a report on an enquiry into family budgets of cotton mill workers at Sholapur carried on in 1925. Sholapur is the third largest centre of the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency, with an industrial population of over 60,000, of whom 50,000 are occupied in the textile industry. The report is based on the budget figures of 1,133 families, 153 of which belong to what are wickedly described as "criminal tribes". It contains a large mass of figures, elaborately classified about the income, expenditure, indebtedness and general economic conditions of the workmen of the city. But before practical conclusions are drawn from these figures, they will have to be checked by some competent non-official agency. The report itself will be of great use to such agencies and in general to students of economics. It is safe to generalise from the report that Labour conditions in Sholapur are a little less bad than in Bombay, but they also reveal the distressing fact that the bulk of the labouring population is ill-housed, ill-fed, indebted and addicted to liquor or 'ganja'. The report says that "while in Bombay City 71 per cent. reported expenditure on liquor, in Sholapur the percentage was 43," but "the consumption of 'bhang', 'ganja', etc. is more in Sholapur" and "the practice of administering opium to children is much more common." Labour Unions ill serve their purpose if they do not carry on a vigorous prohibition propaganda. Liquor is a terrible drain on the low wages and vitality of workmen.

The Dev Samaj.

The Dev Samaj of Lahore, founded forty years ago, is a remarkable institution. Its religious tenets are for the most part ethical principles of a thoroughly intelligible and practical character, the service of man being the cardinal principle. It carries on extensive educational and social work. At present it conducts as many as 28 educational institutions, including one college, a high school for girls, and seven schools for the "depressed" classes and the "criminal tribes." A most pleasing feature of the work of the Samaj is that a number of lady volunteers work selflessly for the welfare of their sisters. The educational work of the institution has been well appreciated by several educationists like Prof. Karve of the Women's University and many officials. The Samaj finances itself mainly with contributions from its members and sympathisers in various parts of India. We are glad to find from the latest report of the Samaj that a good number of the sympathisers are from Bombay. The Samaj fully deserves public help.

A Thought For The Day.

"The English State and the English nation have been moulded on a framework provided by Norman and Angevin rulers. Even English liberties appeared in an an alien guise, and there is hardly a word or a phrase in the law and custom of the British Constitution that is Anglo-Saxon in origin. To the 'Liberty of the Subject' the Anglo-Saxon tongue has only contributed the article and the preposition. 'Vote', 'franchise' and 'suffrage' are all extraneous terms. Court, council, jury, inquest, verdict alike come from abroad; and the Englishman cannot 'perform a single civil or legal duty or exercise a single political function from Parish Council to Parliament without using a word or expressing a thought *unknown* to his Anglo-Saxon forbears." —Pollard—"Development of Parliament." So much for those British critics of the Nehru Committee's report who decry it because they find it has moulded its proposals for a Constitution for India 'on Western lines'!

PATRIOTISM TRIUMPHS

SOLID SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 28.

The general appearance of the All-Parties' Conference is commencing to-day is tastefully decorated with khaddar flags and bunting while the National Flag flies over the building.

All the sections attending the Conference appear to have generally agreed that unity is the need of the hour.

Among early arrivals at the hall were Dr. Annie Besant, Dr. Ansari, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Sind delegates, Sardar Sardul Singh and Seth Govinddas. Later came Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Malaviya, Sir Ali Imam, Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Moulvi Mohammad Yaqub, Sir Tej Bahadur, Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, Pandit Kunzru, Moulana Shaukat Ali, Sardar Mangal Singh and Sikh delegates, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. B. Das, and Mrs. Naidu.

"A MINOR POINT."

Pandit Motilal Nehru explained to the Associated Press that Mr. Aney's point regarding Sind question was a minoor one and what Mr. Aney referred to was an abridged summary of their main recommendations to which he had subscribed.—A. P.

DELEGATES WELCOMED

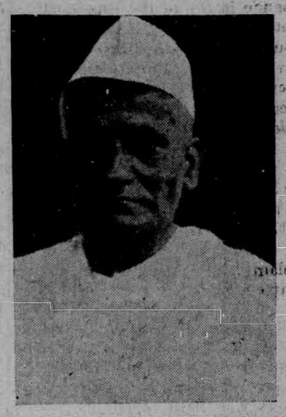
The Maharajah of Mahmudabad welcoming the delegates reminded them of the Lucknow Pact which was formulated with the consent of all parties. He hoped that the same spirit would prevail in the deliberations of this Conference. Personally he expressed the hope that all parties would give unqualified support to the Nehru Report and thus offer a reply to the challenge of England which declared that Indians had no unity and did not know what they wanted. (Cheers).

DR. ANSARI'S EXHORTATION

Dr. Ansari congratulated the Nehru Committee and testified to the noble, and single-minded devotion which Pandit Motilal and his fellow architects had applied to this epochmaking work. (Cheers). He emphasised the tremendous implications attaching to the Report by the very fact of its being what it was. "India has gone through many and varied phases of struggle for liberty."

HISTORIC EVENT.

But never in the chequered history of this country's fight for freedom had representatives of all schools of political thought, assembled together to draw up the definite scheme of our constitution that has now been done by the Committee. It is in itself a historic event. And when we see in the background the dark events of the last three years resulting in spasmodic and



PT. MOTILAL NEHRU.

ineffective attempts to introduce some light into the wilderness of confused aims and objects in which we lost ourselves and of the complacent challenges that have been thrown at us both from within the country and beyond the seven seas, I need hardly tell you that this Report becomes a doubly historic event. The consequences of what we do to-day will not die to-morrow or the day after. They will endure. It is in our hands to make or mar our future. Let there be no mistake about the consequences that will arise out of our actions to-day."

DR. ANSARI'S EXHORTATION

Dr. Ansari added that the report was the last hope of 300 millions of human beings suffering intolerably under the double misery of foreign domination and internal dissensions but he did not claim infallibility for it. He concluded by making a passionate appeal: "If the representatives assembled here to-day have got the key to India's happiness they have also got the key to her continued misery that will become doubly acute no. A terrible responsibility lies between the two which will decide India's destiny. I earnestly hope you will choose well."

NEHRU REPORT SUBMITTED.

The President then called upon Pandit Motilal Nehru formally to submit the Nehru report which the Pandit did amidst deafening shouts of "Bande Mataram". Pandit Motilal did not make any speech.

LALAJI'S RESOLUTION

Lala Lajpatrai then moved a resolution recording appreciation of the report. Lala Lajpatrai said he was at first opposed to the attempt at constitution-making as he apprehended that it would augment the internal differences. But Lord Birkenhead's insolent speech challenging India's ability to frame her own constitution made him change his mind. The framing of a constitution was undoubtedly a difficult task even in a small Stage. For India it presented huge obstacles. Pandit Motilal and his colleagues had successfully negotiated all these apparently insurmountable barriers and presented a report which laid a solid foundation for a workable constitution. The Nehru Committee deserved unstinted praise for accomplishing a difficult task thus saving India's prestige. All might not agree with all the details in the report. It was never expected. Even class and communal interests were nowhere identical. Differences were sure to rise. He was prepared for them. But he would appeal and most earnestly appeal to one and all attending the Conference not to make suggestions or amendments with a view to wreck or break the report. Everyone had the privilege to put forward demands for the section he represented but there should be no attempt to send the report to the waste paper basket unless those demands were acceded to.

FATE OF INDIA IN YOUR HANDS.

Lala Laipatrai declared that the Committee had done its best to meet everybody's wishes to the best extent possible. "Analyse the Report dispassionately to improve it but not with the sinister motive of wrecking it. "The Conference had in its hand to-day the fate, as it were, of India. If there was agreement on the major points even India would be able to lift up her head with pride.

But in case the Report was thrown out and this unique opportunity was let go the opponents who were dismayed to-day would have enough cause for rejoicing. "As there any difference of opinion on the main issues? There did not appear to be any. Dominion status was the aim of the majority of the people in India and the Committee had laid that down, although the Congress Party was in favour of complete, independence. Then there was the question of joint electorate. There appeared to be complete agreement on that as well. The report was an achieve-

MR. A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, M.L.A.

ment for embodying those two articles alone.

FULL TEXT OF RESOLUTION

LUCKNOW, Aug. 28.

The following is the text of the resolution moved by Lala LajpatRai which was adopted by the All-Parties' Conference:—

"This Conference places on record its grateful appreciation of the work done by Pandit Motilal, the Chairman and his colleagues Sir Ali Imam, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Aney, Sardar Mangal Singh, Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, Mr. Subhas Bose and Mr. G. Pradhan, the members of the Committee appointed by the Conference to determine the principles of the constitution for India."
—A.P.

MOULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD'S SUPPORT.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad seconded the resolution. He referred to differences on details and wondered if any draft constitution anywhere could be so perfect as to be acceptable to all and sundry in all details. The report indicated what India could do had she a fair chance.

BIRKENHEAD REPLIED

PT. MALAVIYA'S APPEAL TO HINDUS

LUCKNOW, Aug. 28.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya speaking in Hindustani supporting Lala Lajpatrai's resolution said that India was lucky in having such sons as Motilal, Imam, Sapru and their colleagues who could bring out such a report at such a time in such an atmosphere of mutual distrust and suspicion. They sailed in a frail boat in stormy seas and had navigated successfully and certainly deserved a hearty welcome. The committee had brought out a report which not only gladdened friends, but dismayed enemies. There were only two ways of achieving freedom. Shivaji's sword could not be wielded at present because the time was not yet ripe. The best alternative was the unanimous presentation of a report to the world reconciling British and Indian histories for the last six decades. The Pandit asked how long would they require spoonfeeding from the British? His highest satisfaction was that they had been able to give an effective reply to Birkenhead's challenge asking for a united Indian demand. He advised the delegates to look at the report with the eyes of a mother towards her child (hear hear).

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY IYER

M. HASRAT MOHANI.

Moulana Hasrat Mohani was the first to oppose the resolution. He was heckled throughout mostly by his co-religionists. He found little in the report to fall in love with. The Congress demanded complete independence. The report suggests Dominion Status which was only a half way house towards independence. India aimed at a unitary system of Government. A federal scheme of a republican Government was more suited to Indian conditions. He doubted if Indian States would ever approve of a unitary system of Government for India. Finally the report did not contain enough safeguards for minorities. In his opinion the Committees labours were all for nought and as such it deserved small thanks.

MR. SEN GUPTA'S APPEAL.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta pointed out that the report proved to the hilt that Indians were capable of handling their own affairs quite well if not better than others. It showed that most Indians were prepared to sink communal differences if the vital interests of the nation demanded it.

UNITED INDIA SPEAKS OUT

"We Don't Want Any Nonsense of Stages," Says Pt. Malaviya

Dr. Besant's Plea for Revolutionary Spirit

COMMUNALISM MELTS AWAY

LUCKNOW, Aug. 28.

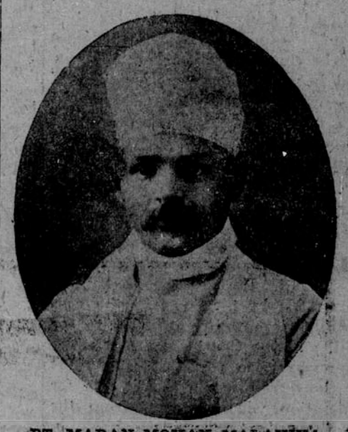
The All-Parties' Conference adopted Lala Lajpat Rai's resolution recording appreciation of the Nehru Report and offering general support to it.

Moulana Hasrat Mohani was the only dissentient. He declared that he stood for complete independence and objected to the very principle on which the edifice was constructed.

The adoption of the resolution was greeted with shouts of "Bande Mataram."

Nearly a dozen speakers spoke in support of the resolution including representatives of the Hindu Mahasabha, the Moslem League, the Khilafat Committee, the Indian National Congress, the Depressed Classes and the Sikhs.—A. P.

HINDUS, MUSLIMS, SIKHS CLOSE UP RANKS



PT. MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

GREAT OATH OF THE FRENCH

DR. BESANT AS REVOLUTIONIST

Dr. Annie Besant was the recipient of a prolonger ovation when she entered the

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

Finally he exhorted the Hindus not to plant seeds of Hindu or Sikh minorities. If Mussalmans wanted reservation for ten years, let them have it. He appealed to both communities to promote toleration and goodwill. "After accepting this report we should shout loud from our housetops that we will not tolerate a bureaucratic Government after 1930." (Applause).

MR. SHAUKAT ALI'S SUPPORT

Maulana Shaukat Ali in a brief Urdu speech gave his support to the report (cheers) but he differed in that it was not a sufficiently retaliatory reply to Birkenhead's challenge. Birkenhead deserved stronger things which must follow (applause). He invoked divine assistance rostrum to offer her unqualified support. She began with the history of the French revolution. When things had come to an awful pitch all leaders in France swore a great oath that they would not separate until the country had achieved freedom. The present was the time when India should follow them. The Nehru Report was admirable in language, cautious where caution was necessary and courageous where courage was needed. If India failed to adopt this scheme unanimously it would advertise its incapability and failure to the whole world. "We are gathered together here to voice forth India's unanimous demand. The dream not far from realisation when the temple of liberty will be constructed on the foundation of our unanimous approval of the Nehru Report." (Hear hear.)

Proceeding Mrs. Besant said: "All communal struggles rejoiced their enemies. Unanimity of opinion to-day would raise India high in the estimation of the world. If they recognised the underlying unity although they may differ in physical manifestations then only would they show the just Indian demands could not be shattered. The committee had done its part. They had to do theirs now and she hoped the high expectations would not be belied. Mrs. Besant predicted that Indian nationality when grown to full stature would be unrivalled in the history of the world. It would materially contribute to the peace of the world which was yet to be accomplished (applause).

DR. ANNIE BESANT.

Coming from Bengal he knew that Bengali Hindus who now enjoyed sixty per cent. representation stood to lose much from the communal viewpoint if the Nehru Committee scheme were adopted. Bengali Hindus knew it but still they were whole-heartedly in support of the report because they believed that the time would come when Hindus and Muslims would vote on national and not on communal lines. Bengalis stood for the nation and national interests only. Leaving Bengal aside there appears to be no serious differences on any vital issue but only on minor details. He would request that when the report was going to be analyzed no amendments would be proposed with a view to nullify the report.

MRS. NAIDU.

Moulvi Mohammad Yakub next supported the resolution and was followed by Mrs. Naidu. She was grateful to the authors of the report for suggesting equality of franchise to women. Like Mr. Mohani she was what Pundit Malaviya had styled an idealist and dreamer. She believed in complete independence but under no circumstances could she grudge a word of thanks for the authors of this monumental and marvellous report. Pundit Nehru and his colleagues undoubtedly deserved the sincerest thanks of all Indians whatever views they held for faithfully performing the arduous task entrusted to them with courage, restraint and honesty. It was easy to destroy what was destructible, but how difficult was it to strengthen what was weak? The Reform was by no means the last word in shaping the destiny of India. Unhappily India had her sectarian and communal differences, but to-day was the day to test the sincerity of India's demands for freedom. It would be found out to-day what sacrifices individuals, sects and communities were prepared to make for the common cause.

SUPERB AND EPOCH-MAKING.

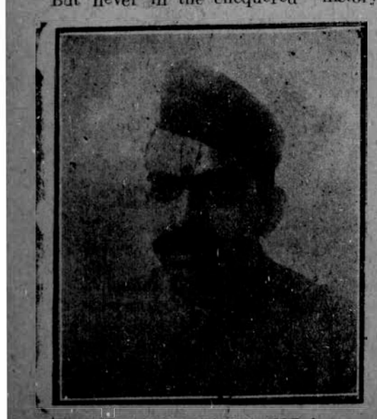
Mr. Vijiya Raghavachariar said that the report was superb and epoch-making although possibly the superstructure was capable of further adjustments.—A. P.

NO BETTER REPORT POSSIBLE.

Mr. Giani Sher Singh on behalf of the Sikhs appealed in his stentorian voice to

(Continued on page 9.)

MR. N. C. KELKAR, M.L.A., who is unavoidably absent from Lucknow due to ill-health, has accorded his whole-hearted support to the Nehru Report.



SETH GOVINDDAS, M.L.A.

TWENTY VILLAGES UNDER WATER

FLOOD HAVOC IN BEHAR

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT IN COUNCIL

RANCHI, Aug 27.

The members of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council from North Bihar moved the adjournment of the House to-day to discuss the flood situation in North Bihar.

The Hon. Mr. Sifton, Government Member, stated that rainfall in North Bihar had been much in excess of the normal during the first part of the monsoon. Rivers consequently were full early in July. Two main floods in the district occurred in July and August the total area in Muzaffarpore district affected by these floods was about 550 square miles in the Sadar subdivision and 518 square miles in the Sitamarhi sub-division. The Hajipur sub-division was not affected. Although the first flood was a record one on the Bagmati River causing considerable damage to Bhadoi crop its effects were not necessarily grave because the flood was rather early, leaving sufficient time for fresh transplantation of rice crop.

THREE-FOURTH CROP LOST

The second flood had been of a more serious nature because it had come on more slowly. It has estimated that in the affected areas of Sitamarhi and Sadar subdivisions about 75 per cent. of the Bhadoi crop had been lost and about 50 per cent of the area under Aghani crops had been seriously affected. There had been no loss of life or cattle and damage to houses proper had been small. Floods were reported to be subsiding on August 17. But there was still a large area near Muzaffarpur under water. Gratuitous charitable relief had not been found necessary, few villages being so hard hit as to need it. Local officers were inquiring into the requirements of taccavi. In the Darbhanga District there was considerable flooding of the Madhubani and other thanas. The position in Madhubani need not cause anxiety because it was probable that a considerable amount of damage would be made good by transplanting rice.

TWENTY VILLAGES UNDER WATER.

The Bahera thana was the most severely affected area.

Twenty villages were reported to be completely under water. The most severely affected area in Samastipur sub-division was the Rosra thana. A number of villages had been badly flooded owing to bunds giving way. There had been no loss of cattle or human life except two cases of accidental drowning. Damaga to paddy crop in the affected area was estimated at present at twelve annas but this crop was not extensively grown in the Darbhanga district. Two thousand four hundred and forty persons were relieved in the worst thanas of Jhanjharpur and Bahera. Gratuitous relief was being given in all these areas. Co-operative banks were advancing loans to the extent of Rs .23,000 to the societies in the Sadar sub-division. Government had placed Rs. 30,000 at the disposal of the Commissioner for loans pending the settlement of estimates of further requirements

The District Officer of Darbhanga had asked for half a lakh of rupees for paddy loans and Government would allot this amount immediately. Further detailed enquiries were being made and the whole position would be reconsidered when these had been completed.

After the Government reply the adjournment motion was withdrawn.

The business of the session having been concluded the Council was prorogued.—A.P.

HUNGARO-RUMANIAN DISPUTE

NOTE TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Budapest.—The Hungarian Government has addressed a note to the President of the Council of the League of Nations with regard to the Hungaro-Rumanian dispute over the Hungarian optants asking the Council to pht the matter on the agenda for the next session of the Council and deal with it at an early sitting of the session. The note suggests to the Council to designate two supplementary judges to a mixed arbitral tribunal which is dealing with the dispute or refer the matter to a permanent court of international justice at the Hague.—Reuter.

INSTITUTE OF JOURNALIST

MR. GWYNNE ELECTED PRESIDENT

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Mr. H. A. Gwynne, editor, "Morning Post" has been elected President of Institute of Journalists at its Annual Conference at Dublin.—Reuter's Special.

S. I. RY. AGENT'S NOTIFICATION

PREPARED TO RECEIVE EMPLOYEE'S DEPUTATION

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

The Agent of the South Indian Railway has notified the staff of his intention to receive deputations from drivers, firemen, station-masters, the traffic outdoor staff and others commencing from 1st September to 11th September—A. P.

PRACTICAL BANKING IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

row money from the bank. Among the classes of advances, the discounting of bills and granting of loans on overdrafts are the main business of a banker.

DISCOUNTING OF BILLS.

Our internal trade and commerce are being financed by the Imperial Bank of India and the Indian Joint Stock Banks either direct or through the middlemen. These middlemen are Shroffs and Chettios etc., Shroffs are found in early part of India, be it a village or a town or a city. Chetties are confining their financial activities to Madras and South India, Burma and the Straits Settlements. They do not discount hundies but take loans from the banks which money they utilise in granting loans on promissory notes. Both Chetties and shroffs range from a village capitalist to a wealthy joint partnership concern and on account of the backward banking progress of our country they are in close touch with every village trader as well as a big exporting firm. Persons having no direct dealings with a bank approach these shroffs and chetties whenever they require short loan funds either for their business or for their private use. The shroffs upon satisfying the position of parties give the necessary accommodation by discounting their hundies whereas chetties lend on promissory notes as stated above. In most of the cases chetties take title deeds of properties as collateral securities. The rates of interest charged by chetties and shroffs are generally 3 to 4 per cent. higher than the rate charged by the banks.

Most of the shroffs are in the banks' approved list. One cannot say whether the bills presented by them for discount, are trade bills, i.e. bills drawn against commercial assets which are of self-liquidating nature or accommodation bills, i.e., bills drawn accepted or endorsed to enable one or more parties concerned in the bill to raise funds for their private use.

In discounting bills, endorsed by shroffs of old standing, there is considerably less risk for a banker as the shroffs are different from the drawers or the acceptors. On the due date when a bill is not paid by the drawer or acceptor, the endorser or his agent at the place of payment on receipt of a message from the collecting bank regarding the non-payment of a bill, pays immediately. But in the case of a hundi presented by a trader direct for discounting the drawers in most cases are endorsers' own men (clerks or servants). On the due date it becomes the duty of the endorser to arrange finance to meet the bill by renewal. All the year round his limit is fully availed of and there is absolutely less chance for a banker to know whether the trader can stand without the bank's help for some time. Supposing a bill is drawn at Madras by D. Rajaram and Co. who are the drawers, they present the bill to one H. Dayaldas—the endorser. As per arrangement with the endorser, H. Dayaldas, the bill is drawn. H. Dayaldas pays the bill less his discount to D. Rajaram and Co. H. Dayaldas, in order to meet his further business may like to rediscount the bill with a bank. Though he may have a special limit for discounts at the local banks, he prefers to send it to Bombay on account of the lower rate of discount prevailing in that city. The Bombay bank while discounting such bills has as their only security the shroff's endorsement.

REVISION OF LIMITS.

Local bills' discount limits are revised every year according to the recommendations of the Limit Committee and subsequent sanction of the Board of Directors. Whenever bills are presented for discounting the banker first examines the limit of the endorser, whether it can allow fresh bills to be discounted etc. He then examines the bill proper to see whether it is drawn on a properly stamped paper, whether it is dated properly, whether words and figures mentioned in the bill agree and whether the endorser has properly signed the bill as per specimen signature provided to the bank. The banker upon satisfying that the bill is drawn in order in every respect, issues instructions to put the business through the books. As soon as the bill is received by the department, it is first entered in the discount register and a running serial number is given to it. A statement is prepared showing the amount debited to Bills Discounted Account and the amount credited to the Endorsers' Account less the bank's discount. Bills are further entered in the Endorsers and Drawers ledgers. Finally entries are made in the Bill Diary according to the due dates (inclusive of three days of grace). In the case of Karah Hundies, no days of grace are allowed. When bills are payable at other than the centre in which they are discounted they are forwarded by registered post to the branches or agencies concerned.

On receipt of the bill they enter in the Bills Received for Collection Register and if the bills require any acceptance they are sent to the acceptors for their signature. One week before the due date the acceptors or the drawers are advised of the due date of the bills and credit slips relating to bills are prepared on the due date. The bills which are receivable on the day are duly receipted by the officer at the back of the bills. These bills are then entered in the Bills for Collection Book and are sent to the Cash Department for the acknowledgement of the cashier. Towards the evening bills that are paid are marked off from the Bills for Collection Book and unpaid bills are sent for protesting for nonpayment if payment in respect of those bills are not received even after demanding it. An entry is made crediting Local Bills Discounted A|c and debiting Local Bills Dishonoured and Past Due A|c for the amounts of the unpaid bills.

LOSS OF S.S. "SANT TUKARAM" AND "JAYANTI"

COURT OF ENQUIRY'S FINDINGS

SUGGESTIONS TO AVOID LOSS OF LIFE

The Director of information writes:

In December last year, Government appointed a Court of Enquiry to enquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the S.S. Sant Tukaram on the 12th of November 1927. The Court of Enquiry consisted of Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Capt. Cockburn Dickinson. Master of the S. S. Mirzapore, and Capt. Palmer, Manager of the Bombay Steamships. The report of the Court was duly submitted to Government and contained certain recommendations which have been considered by Government.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR URGENT MESSAGES.

With regard to the observations made by the Court of Enquiry in connexion with the despatch and delivery of weather telegrams of an urgent nature, Government anticipate that with the transfer of the Meteorological Office to Poona there will be closer touch between the Meteorological Department on the one hand, and the Port Office and the Shipping Companies in Bombay on the other. The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs has been requested to grant a priority right for the use of the telephone trunk line from Poona to the Port Office. Bombay, so that any special message can be communicated urgently to the Port Officer by telephone and confirmed afterwards by telegram. All urgent weather telegrams will have a special prefix, and on receipt of such a telegram it will be immediately telephoned to the Port Officer, the Assistant Port Officer and the Harbour Master, and Government trust that the above procedure will enable the Port authorities to hoist warning signals as expeditiously as possible. They do not consider as feasible the suggestion that the Port authorities should, on receipt of urgent weather telegrams, warn all shipping companies by telephone, and also the suggestion that the private shipping companies should be compelled to obtain such telegrams direct from the Meteorological office on payment.

As regards the position of the Port Trust, Government are of poinion that, if requested by any vessel in distress or by its agents, the Port Trust should, as it does at present, send out assistance provided a suitable craft is available. The Port Trustees should, however, be requested to authorise the Port Officer, Bombay, to take such action as he may consider necessary, in anticipation of the sanction of the Chairman, with a view to render assistance to vessels in distress or in the case of ship-wreck.

PROVISION OF BUOYANT APPARATUS.

The Court suggested that every steamer, except such as may be exempted by Government, should be provided with rafts or other buoyant apparatus sufficient to support all passengers not provided for in the lifeboats. The Court thought that more importance should be attached to buoyant apparatus than to any excess of lifeboats. On this point Government are of opinion that the revised draft rules regarding life saving appliances which are at present under the consideration of the Government of India amply provide for the safety of passengers on board a home trade passenger ship.

WIRELESS APPARATUS

As regards the Court's suggestion that every steamer, except such as may be exempted by Government, should be provided with a wireless apparatus, Government desire to point out that the question of the revision of the rules now in force are under the consideration of the Government of India to whom the local Governments have indicated their views in the matter. The Court's suggestion that every steamer not exempted by Government should be supplied with a barometer or anerod is under the consideration of the Government of India. Government do not consider that the suggestion of the Court that the Port Officer should be empowered to prevent the sailings of all steamers in foul weather conditions is feasible.

A similar enquiry was held by the same Court to enquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the S. S. Jayanti. Most of the recommendations made by the Court in the case of the Tukaram were applicable to the Jayanti, and the Court did not consider it necessary to repeat them. The Court, however, state that it was for consideration whether, apart from the duty of a sailor, a specific obligation should not be imposed upon the Royal Indian Marine or any authority to send out vessels to the help or rescue of a ship reported as missing or in distress. In view of the fact that the Royal Indian Marine authorities have, when a relief ship is available, never failed to assist when aware of an accident at sea, Government do not consider it necessary to issue any specific orders in the matter.

NAWAB OF PALANPUR CURED OF HIP TROUBLE

LEAVES FOR GENEVA

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The Nawab of Palanpur, who has been undergoing treatment for hip-trouble, due to a fall from a horse, while playing polo, years ago, has now been declared to be cured by doctors, and is leaving for Paris on 30th August "en route" to Geneva to attend a preliminary meeting of British delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations on 2nd September.—Reuter.

MASKED DACOITS DECAMP AFTER LOOT

CHOWKIDAR OUTWITTED

DELHI, Aug. 27.

A daring dacoity is reported from Mubarak Bagh near Kingsway station, Old Delhi. It appears that six masked men, armed with lathis, entered a residential house situated in a garden and waking up Amarsingh, the chowkidar, demanded of him his master's gun. On the latter expressing his ignorance as to where it was kept some of the dacoits kept guard over the chowkidar while others went in and took away all the available cash, clothes and utensils, and decamped after threatening the chowkidar that he would be put to death if he followed the dacoits or reported the matter to the police.—A. P.

HEAVY RAINS IN BOMBAY

LOW-LYING AREAS FLOODED

There has been a decided change in the weather in Bombay for the past two days. After continuous drizzling on Sunday there was a heavy downpour on Monday evening which continued the whole night registering nine inches of rain by Tuesday morning during the past 24 hours. There was no break, however, on Tuesday and intermittent showers kept on pouring and flooding the low-lying areas.

This caused dislocation of traffic on the electric railway lines, both of the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway in the morning, which brought trains late at Bombay stations, while some trains were cancelled. There was a heavy rush of passengers on the main lines which are run by loco engines, by office clerks who reside in the suburbs. The tramway traffic at Dadar, Tardeo, Madhav Baug, and Jacob Circle was also dislocated for about two hours. It was cloudy all day, and the temperature had fallen to 73 which was enjoyable after the sweltering heat of the past few days. The Tansa Tank which was the cause of anxiety owing to paucity of rain so far is also expected to be overflowing as the result of heavy rains during the past two days.

WHY EGYPT SUFFER?

(Continued from page 6.)

Britain shamelessly occupied Egypt promising to give it back to the lawful owners at the earliest opportunity; whilst India was subjugated by a "system of conquest which entitles her to possess it for all time." Britain says that the "chaos and confusion in India invited her to take possession of her." No such claims exist in the case of Egypt.

But she is now dominated and the liberties of her people gagged, for "Imperial strategical purposes." The meaning of this grandiloquent phrase is the preservation of the rich territory of India for the British. If Britain's grip over Egypt is loosened, then India must inevitably slip out of Great Britain's hands. A free Egypt means a discontented India which will wrest her freedom from the hands of Britain. The Suez has to be guarded to prevent Indian invasion by the bogey of the Russian menace. Egypt must pay the penalty, a very dear penalty—to keep the territories of the British Empire unimpaired.

THE ONLY ANSWER.

It was the late Deshbandhu Das of lamented memory who first conceived the huge plan of a Pan-Asiatic Confederation of Powers, in which he found place for a strong alliance of all Muslim Powers. Chitta Ranjan Das in the greatness of his vision and statesmanship did not grow suspicious of the possible strength of Islamic Powers. An alliance of, say, Turkey, Persia, Egypt and Afghanistan must make itself felt on Whitehall and other Western Powers who have ambitious designs in the East. A League of Muslim States would undoubtedly make the Olympian gods at Whitehall restless and feverish with anxiety. The East then, sooner or later, must assert herself and throw off the shackles of bondage imposed upon her by Western aggrandisement.

India, therefore, must stretch forth her hand of sympathy to Egypt in her hour of distress and humiliation. Our common woes must serve us as an indissoluable bond of union. There must be a "entente cordiale" between us. Egyptian subjugation means our fetters of bondage are forged deeper down into us. India must join this League of Islamic Powers. This understanding has never been arrived at in a substantial shape. We must shake off our parochial outlook and think in terms of true Eastern brotherhood and comradeship. We have not tried this experiment. Who can prophesy? Our salvation may lie on this unbeaten track!

ORIENTAL SCHOLARS GATHER AT OXFORD

600 REPRESENTATIVES TO ATTEND

LONDON, Aug. 28.

For the week lecture halls of Oxford will resound with voices of scholars of Europe, America and Near and Far East discoursing on things of East. Six hundred representatives from nearly every country in the world have gathered for the Seventeenth International Orientalist Congress last session of which was held at Athens in 1912. Modern topics have been eschewed from the programme which covers the entire field of ancient literature, arts and history and archaeology. Important papers are expected on excavations at Ur. of Chaldees, Kish and Indus Valley. The Congress will last for a week. The Government will entertain the delegates at luncheon on Wednesday.—Reuter.

TWO MORE COMMITTEES TO BE APPOINTED

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

The "Madras Mail" understands that it is probable that a Committee to assist the Simon Commission similar to the Education Committee will be appointed as early as possible to investigate the progess of selfgoverning institutions in this country. The Government of India seem to have addressed provincial Governments on the subject, and also on the selection of the personnel of the Committee, and are awaiting their reply before making announcements. A similar committee to investigate matters relating to publii health will, it is rumoured, be also appointed to assist the Simon Commission.—A. P.

CRUSHED UNDER THE TRAIN

Lakha Sambhu a Hindu was picking up coal from the railway track near Sandhurst Bridge on Monday when he was run down by an electric train. Death was instantaneous.

A FATAL SLIP

Ganoo Bhiwa, (30) employed in the R. I. M Dockyard was cleaning a pipe from the roof of the dock on Monday when he slipped and fell down. He was removed to the hospital where he died subsequently.

CHINESE NATIONALISTS' SUCCESS

HINDUSTHANI SEVA DAL'S CONGRATULATION

"INDIA AND I IN COMMON"

HUBLI, Aug. 27.

On 16th June last the Hindusthani Seva Dal sent a telegram to General Seng, Commander of the Southern Army, congratulating him on the victory which had attended his labours. Replying to the letter confirming this telegram, Chengting T. Wang, Foreign Minister of the Chinese Nationalist Government, writes on August 2nd from Nanking to Dr. Hardikar, General Secretary of the Hindusthani Seva Dal, as follows:—"On behalf of the Chinese people I wish to express their appreciation of your congratulations upon our success. Your country and ours have much in common, and, therefore, we accept your expressions of sympathy with heart-felt thanks. Perhaps your already know that we have our new capital in Nanking and that the old city of Peking is no longer a capital, and is now known as Peiping instead of Peking. The best wishes of China are with you in the work of the Indian National Congress."

TELEGRAM NOT RECEIVED?

This makes it clear that the congratulatory telegram sent by the Seva Dal was not received by the addressee.—A. P.

EXPEDITION TO HIMALAYAS

PREPARATIONS READY

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Milan.—The Duke of Spoleto has informed the Mayor of Milan, President of the Committee which is financing his forthcoming expedition to Karakorum Range on Himalayas that the preparatory phase of the expedition has been complete a caravan of 240 ponies with 18 tons of baggage from Simla having established a base for the next year's work at Askole.—Reuter.

KELLOGG TO FACE FEMINIST LEADERS

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

LONDON, Aug. 28

Paris.—Two determined women are at present in Paris for the purpose of getting international delegates who are here for signing the Kellogg Pact to accept "treaty for establishing equal rights for women all over the world." They are Viscountess Rhondda and Miss Doris Stevens, Presidents of the Committee for International Action and National Women's Party, United States.

According to the "New York Herald" (Paris Edition), Mrs. Kellogg stigmatises the presence of this Feminist Committee at Paris at the time of signing of the Pact as "inopportune and out of place. .....I know my husband agrees with me that these women have taken unfair advantage of the situation."

On the contrary Miss Stevens in an interview declares that Mr. Kellogg has promised to receive the Committee.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

SOVIET RUSSIA REFUSES TO ATTEND

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Moscow.—M. Litvinoff has cabled to the League of Nations Russia's refusal to participate in second session of the Special Commission for the control of manufacture of arms on the ground that the Soviet's proposals for general disarmament were not considered by the preparatory Disarmament Commission next session of which is postponed further and further. M. Litvinoff alleges that the League has given no results towards real disarmament.—Reuter

POSITION OF NON-SIGNATORIES TO PACT

TRIBUTE TO INDIANS

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Paris.—The United States has already instructed its Diplomatic Corps all over the world to communicate, to the Governments to which they are accredited, the text of, and the conditions of adhesion to, the Anti-war Pact. The non-signatory Governments may adhere to the Pact even before it enters into force. As the United States is not represented in Russia and Afghanistan, Mr. Kellogg has requested France to give the necessary notification.

TRIBUTE TO INDIANS.

Conversing with pressmen, Lord Cushendun pointed out that he had signed the Pact twice, once for Britain and again for India, and said that he was particularly gratified at M. Briand's phrase dedicating the signature of the Pact to those who fell in war. That phrase applied to India and was a recognition of Indians who bore the full share in sacrifice and casualties of the war. No people would benefit more by the banishment of war than Indians.—Reuter.

GRIEVANCES OF RAILWAYMEN

MR. JOGIAH SUGGESTS INQUIRY BOARD

SIMLA, August 28.

Mr. V. V. Jogiah has given notice of the following resolution to be moved in the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly:—In view of the grave discontent existing among the railwaymen in India as evidenced by frequent strikes and lock-outs resulting in great inconvenience and hardships to the public and in view of the resolutions passed and representations made from outside by responsible public men and bodies such as the Railwaymen's Federation and the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Assembly recommends to His Excellency the Viceroy to take immediate and necessary steps to institute an enquiry into the working conditions of the railwaymen by a board consisting of equal number of representatives of both the employers and employees.—A. P.

NATIONALIST GOVT'S REPLY TO JAPAN

OPPOSED TO AUTOMATIC EXTENSION OF OLD TREATY

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Shanghai.—The summary of the Nationalist Government's reply to Japan has been published. It welcomes Japan's willingness to negotiate the new Sino-Japanese commercial treaty but cannot accept Japan's contention that the old treaty should be automatically extended. It denies that the provisional regulations of July 7 discriminate against the Japanese and concludes with expressing the hope that Japan would immediately appoint a delegate to negotiate the new and equal reciprocal treaty.—Reuter.

OUTBREAK OF DENGUE FEVER IN ATHENS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS HEALTH OFFICER DEPUTED TO INVESTIGATE

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Geneva.—After an exchange of telegrams with public health authorities of Greece with regard to the outbreak of Dengue fever in the Athens district, Doctor M. D. Mackenzie of the League of Nations health section has been placed at the disposal of the Greek Government and will leave for Athens to-night. The Greek health service reported that almost the entire population of Athens and Piraeus has been affected with the disease. —Reuter.

FRENCH GOVT'S PRESENT TO KING AMANULLAH

AEROPLANE ARRIVES AT KABUL

PESHAWAR, Aug. 28.

It is understood that Captain Weiser, the French pilot who was flying in the aeroplane presented to the King of Afghanistan by the French Government arrived at Kabul on the 22nd instant after ten days' journey via Aleppo, Baghdad, Teheran, Kandahar and Herat.—A.P.

POPULARISING BELGIAN GOODS ABROAD

CABINET'S PROPOSAL TO KING

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Brussels.—The Cabinet has decided to submit to the King a proposal to authorise the Government to guarantee export credits up to seventeen millions sterling to popularise Belgian goods abroad.—Reuter.

PATRIOTISM TRIUMPHS

(Continued from page 7)

accept the report. He declared that no better report was possible. From to-day Hindus and Muslims must not become champions of themselves but advocates of one another (applause).) If they failed to-day they would never be able to shake off the bonds of slavery. He appealed for the unanimous adoption of the report.

MAHA SABHA'S SUPPORT.

Raja Sir Rampal Singh on behalf of the Hindu Maha Sabha supporting the resolution said that when he read the report he was convinced that India would not long be deprived of freedom (hear, hear). If England did not accept it, it will be detrimental to her own interests.

Maulana Ahmad said that he entered his support on behalf of Mussalmans.

THE LIBERAL VIEW.

Mr. Chintamani putting forward the Liberal view declared that the report was as perfect as a human document could be. What was wanted was not finding faults but seeing to its merits as a whole. The report was acceptable to him (cheers).

BURY THE HATCHET.

Mr. Chagla voiced the sentiments of the Muslim League. He earnestly hoped that history would repeat itself in Lucknow. He was not forgetful of the fact that the All-India Muslim League in Calcutta passed a resolution which materially differed from the proposed constitution, but he hoped the League would ratify the report at the next meeting. He appealed to Mussalmans to give wholehearted support to the Nehru Report and bury the hatchet of communal discord.

Mukundbehari Lal supported the resolution on behalf of the depressed classes and Tufail Ahmad on behalf of Khilafatists.

PT. MOTILAL THANKS.

After the resolution was adopted Pandit Motilal Nehru rose to thank the delegates on behalf of his colleagues and himself. He was applauded so frequently that he could hardly finish a single sentence. He said he would not claim that the report was perfect or even nearly perfect. It had its own flaws and faults, but they were neither deliberate nor due to negligence. It might be that the Committee members were not clever enough or it might be that certain matters did not come up before them. Personally he agreed with Mr. Hasrat Mohani's views that the committee members were no good and deserved small thanks. It was disappointment to him to see that Mr. Hasrat Mohani had no other supporter than the speaker himself in to-day's assemblage. "I agree with you but what are we two against so many."

TRIUMPH OF PATRIOTISM.

Sir Ali Imam in the course of an effective speech said that Pandit Motilal was the acknowledged leader of both Hindus and Mussalmans but what was it that had produced the report? It was a spark common in the hearts of all the signatories to the report namely the recognition of the supremacy of the national standpoint over all others. Mutual suspicion would last only so long as power was denied. It was inconceivable that either Hindus or Muslims would oppress other.

PT. MALAVIYA'S RESOLUTION

"WE DONT WANT ANY NONSENSE"

Pandit Malaviya then moved a resolution that the form of Government to be established in India shall be responsible, that it to say, a Government in which the executive shall be responsible to a popular elected legislative body.

Explaining the resolution the Pundit said that taking note of the fact that there were two sets of opinion as regards the goal and taking note of the situation in which the country was placed the conference recommended Dominion Status as their present choice. Every country he said should have complete independence as its goal, but the recommendation was for the next important step as Dominion status had now come to be recognised as virtually equal to independence for their right to break up connection the moment they liked had been recognised and Parliament dare not dream of interfering in matters relating to the Dominoins. Concluding Pandit Malaviya said: "We don't want any nonsense of progressive stages."

TIRED OF STAGES.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer said the difficulty in the present administration was due to divided responsibility. The Madras Presidency had survived, after Police, Law and Order had been in Indian hands for years (cheers). Every one who had had experience of Government would agree that the opportunities given to Indians were truncated and imperfect. What was wrong with the system was the stages. They were tired of it. One of the forcible points in the report was that the demand for self-defence was not made on any colony when it was given Dominion Status. They had found from experience that those stages, if not suicidal, were huge obstacles in the administration of the country.—A.P.

HINDU MAHASABHA ON NEHRU REPORT

COMPLETE UNANIMITY ON DOMINION STATUS DEMAND

LUCKNOW, Aug. 27.

A meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha was held to-night under the presidency of Dr. Moonje. Pandit Malaviya was also present.

Sind delegates entered a strong protest against the proposed separation of Sind.

Mr. Aney, a signatory to the report, explained that there were financial and administrative restrictions before separation could be effected. The meeting dispersed without arriving at any decisions. The discussions will be continued to-morrow morning.

The atmosphere prevailing here at the moment indicates that there is more or less complete unanimity on the subject of joint electorates and on the demand for Dominion status. It is, therefore, likely that at the open conference, to-morrow, discussion will be restricted to the major issues of the acceptance of the report on the principle of declaration of Dominion Status for India and joint electorates while details relating to the adjustment of communal demands will be postponed for a future convention to be convened on the recognition of Dominion Status by the British Government.—A. P.

MR. ANEY'S ALLEGATIONS

MAHASABHAITIES STARTLED

LUCKNOW, Aug. 28.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha which met behind closed doors this morning is understood to have decided to support the Nehru Report generally and congratulated the Nehru Committee on its labours. With regard to the reservation of seats for minorities the general dendency was that reservation was vicious in principle, but, if necessary, it should be uniform for all minorities. Mr. Aney's explanation that the printed Nehru Report did not tally, on the question of the separation of Sind, with the draft he had signed, strengthened the hands of the Sind contingent and startled the majority of Mahasabhaities. On the termination of the meeting Mr. Aney hastened to meet Pandit Motilal Nehru to discuss the new situation. It is stated that Mr. Aney will make his position clear in the open conference to-day.—A. P.

"EXCEEDINGLY GOOD"

MRS. BESANT ON NEHRU REPORT

LUCKNOW, Aug. 27.

In an interview which she granted to a representative of the Associated Press this afternoon, Mrs. Besant remarked that although she did not approve of all the recommendations of the Nehru Report, it did not prevent her from giving her support to the exceedingly good report that the Nehru Committee had submitted. She recalled that she had strongly objected to the Universal adult suffrage in Delhi, owing to the illiteracy of the Indian people, and had recommended a graded franchise which was incorporated in her Commonwealth of India Bill, now before the British Parliament. Wrong conclusions, however, had been drawn from from "Indian illiteracy" by the British people who used it against Indian self-Government.

EFFECTS OF BRITISH POLICY.

Mrs. Besant asserted that the present pathetic conditions were solely due to British policy. Independent British historians had proved that up till 1814 there were schools in every village in India. With the abolition of the village system by the British these schools had to be shut down. The gist of her attacks had been that vital statistics proved that the country had been reduced in general condition, and there was insufficiency of food. 65 per cent. of the people received less than three-fourths of the nurishment necessary for the health of the individual.

With regard to the reported Muslim difficulties—their women being unable to record their votes—Dr. Besant suggested that separate polling booths for women could be arranged without any difficulty. Dr. Besant emphatically declared this was not the time for adjusting minor differences between the Communities as once the Constitution was accepted by all the parties details could be worked out at a later stage. Referring to adult sufferage again, she expressed the opinion that universal franchise which would approximately give votes to 125 million voters in India would ultimately be found unworkable, but this also could be changed later.

COMMONWEALTH BILL.

The interviewer asked if the British Labour Party would pilot her Bill on the lines of the Nehru Report upon its acceptance by all the Parties Mrs. Besant replied that the changes were that they would undertake to introduce such a bill with minor alterations.

Concluding Dr. Besant announced that she had converted her weekly "New India" into an international weekly which would published political and cultural articles from capable correspondents of 23 countries.—A. P.

WHY HE IS AGAINST DOMINION STATUS

MR. IYENGAR EXPLAINS

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

Explaining his reasons for not agreeing with the demand for Dominion Status which is the central recommendation of the Nehru Committee to All-Parties' Conference Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in a statement to the press says that in the first place it is certainly going back upon the agreement arrived at, at the Delhi session of the Conference between the Congress Party and others. What was agreed on was the framing of a constitution for full Responsible Government, and it was clearly stated that no decision in favour of Dominion Status was possible. He does not agree with the Committee that the principles of a constitution could not be drawn up unless they decided as between Dominion Status and Independence. In the second place the Congress declaration of independence as the goal was the wisest position taken up for a long time. It is the only position to his mind which if persisted in is bound to yield good results.

Mr. Iyengar maintains that to ask for Dominion Status is, certainly not an act of self-determination but is complete self-surrender. National independence does not rule out any alliance between Swaraj India and the British Empire whenever it is found desirable. As for practicality neither is Dominion Status practical. Certainly if Dominion Status is practical, Independence is still more practical, and every one knows that if England agrees to grant full Dominion States to India it will have no difficulty whatever in agreeing to independence. I consider that the Congress and the country standing out for Independence is not only right from the point of view of an ideal and real political education, but it is sound business for all parties. If the moderate elements in India, as the "Pioneer" rightly calls them, confine themselves to a demand for Dominion Status the Congress at least should not go back upon its declaration of complete national independence, for not only will it hurt itself but other parties as well.—A. P.

FODATION OF WORKABLEUN CONSTITUTION

SIR ALI IMAM FAVOURS NEHRU REPORT

LUCKNOW, Aug. 27.

A largely attended meeting of representatives of all shades of Muslim opinion was held this evening at Ganga Prasad Verma Memorial Hall with M. Nasim, a non-party man, in the chair. The President invited speakers to express views freely on the Nehru Report.

Masadul Hassam, M.L.C., expdessing the views of the majority of Muslim members of the U.P. Council, read out several amendments which had been adopted by the All-Parties' Muslim Conference, and which, he held, should be embodied in any future Constitution of India. The amendments related mostly to the statutory rights of Muslims. The first amendment says: (a) neither the Central nor Provincial Legislatures shall make any law affecting Muslims which is repugnant to the personal law of Mussalmans, (b) Muslims shall be provided every facility for the development of their language and culture, (c) full protection will be granted to mosques, cemeteries, waqfs and other religious and charitable institutions of Muslims whether existing or created hereafter, (d) Muslims shall not be compelled to perform any act which constitutes violation of their faith and religious observance and shall not be placed under any disability by reason of their refusal to perform the same.

MUSLIMS IN LOCAL BODIES.

The next amendment relates to the [illegible] of Muslims in the services and local bodies. It runs: (a) Muslim representation shall not be less than one-third in the various departments of All-India services, subject to a minimum efficiency bar, (b) and in every local, [illegible] university and public body adequate effective representation shall be provided for Mussalmans, (c) an adequate share shall be secured for the use of Mussalmans in respect of all grants allocated for educational, industrial, charitable, social and religious institutions in the Legislatures or public bodies.

Another amendment adds the following provision to the clause relating to the constitution of the Executive Council, "provided that not less than one-third of the Executive Council shall be Mussalmans."

Under the powers of the Supreme Court, the following is sought to be added: it will be open to any citizen to question the validity of any law, bye-law, rule, regulation and official action under the provisions by a petition for a decision to the Supreme Court. These amendmends are in addition to reservation of majority rights in the Punjab and Bengal. The amendments represented the extreme Muslim views which failed to find general support in the meeting. M. Hasrat Mohani also found scant support for his Independence clause in place of Dominion Status, as also for a Constitution based on Federal instead of the unitary scheme of government.

SIR ALI IMAM'S FERVENT APPEAL.

Sir Ali Imam, as a signatory to the Report, made a fervent appeal for acceptance of the broad principles underlying the Report. He was not prepared to assert that the Report was perfect in all details, but it was the best that he and his colleagues could present to the country at large. Better suggestions were welcome. He hoped there were not serious objections to the acceptance of the broad principles embodied in the Report. Dominion Status was a *via media* between complete Independence and abject dependence. Joint electorate was a "sine qua non" for Swaraj or responsible government. Both these appeared to find approval from all quarters. That in itself was an achievement. Sir Ali Imam failed to see why the Punjab and Bengal should claim reservation of majority seats for even ten years. The majority reservation had two inherent defects: firstly, it gave a false sense of security to the majority party, thus hampeding its progress; secondly, by claiming reservation, the majority party waived its rights to secure more seats than those specially reserved. Further, in case the Muslims wanted a majority reservation in the Punjab and Bengal, Hindus would legitimately claim a similar privilege in other provinces, much to the detriment of Muslim interests there. In other words, the Punjab and Bengal would for their gain jeopardise the position of Muslims elsewhere.

SPOON-FEEDING.

He failed to understand what the Muslims dreaded. It was more than impossible that Hindus would ill-treat Muslims when the two doors to India, the Punjab and Bengal, had Muslim preponderance. "How long do you want spoon-feeding?" he asked. Mutual trust and good-will were all that were needed. Whatever the Constitution and whoever drew it up, the majority party was sure to have the greater say in the administration. The Nehru Report might not be the ideal one in all its details but it certainly laid solid the foundation for the building up of a workable Constitution.

Several Punjab Mussalmans criticized Sir Ali Imam's views, but the attitude of this evening's assembly seemed to be in favour of them.—A. P.

CREW SYSTEM ON G.I.P. RY

PASSENGERS' CONVENIENCE OVERLOOKED BY STAFF

(From A Correspondent.)

BHUSAVAL, Aug. 26.

The Crew System has been introduced by the G. I. P. Railway between Manmad and Bhusaval since April 1. Whatever good intention the Railway may have at the time of introducing this new method of checking and collecting tickets the actual introduction of it, the last four or five months' working of it clearly indicates that it has given more trouble and inconvenience to the passengers than the comforts it bestows. I have nothing to say against the Crew System itself but rather I wish to bring to the notice of the public the ways of the staff employed for the purpose. They are many quite inexperienced in the working of the system for which they are employed who pay little regard to the convenience of the passengers. They are always anxious to show that they have great authority and power and unnecessarily harass the poor public. They would not allow the passengers to get out on the platform to buy sweetmeat and to visit tea stalls. Even the use of latrines and water-taps is prevented by these big officers. The Railway rules allow a passenger who is unable to buy a ticket to get in the train with the previous permission of the guard obtained at the starting station. This privilege is not at all allowed since the introduction of the Crew System. I know of a case where these men did not hesitate to weigh sweetmeats taken by a marriage party with them although the party had a sufficient number of tickets for all its luggage. When they check the women compartment and learn that their tickets are with men in the next compartment they without making any inquiry make the females get down at any station.

Spend Your Week-Ends at Poona.

THIS WEEK'S EXPRESS LEAVES ON THURSDAY EVENING.

FOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS AND THEIR SERVANTS.

Off to Poona on Thursday Evening

DOWN TRAIN. (ON THURSDAY.)

		H.	M.
V. Terminus	Dep.	18	30
Kalyan	„	19	21
Karjat	„	20	12
Lonavla	„	21	20
Kirkee	„	22	17
Poona	Arr.	22	30

UP TRAIN. (NEXT SUNDAY.)

		H.	M.
Poona	Dep.	19	30
Kirkee	„	19	41
Lonavla	„	20	44
Karjat	„	21	41
Kalyan	„	22	35
Byculla	„	23	25
V. Terminus	Arr.	23	40

Back at Bombay on Sunday Night.

A Dining Saloon is attached to the train.

The rule requiring passengers to purchase tickets before reserved accommodation can be booked for them, will not be enforced for this Week-End Express.

Return Ticket holders can book their seats for the return journey on arrival at Poona.

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Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Hydrocele Ointment

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Saiyadpura Chawki Sheri, SURAT.

SINGAPORE BASE

WHO WILL PAY COST OF GARRISON?

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO COLONIES

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Singapore.—The British Government's reply to the Colonies recent protest against inclusion in the cost of garrison recoverable from Colonial funds of items connected with the naval base has been tabled in the Legislative Council. The Colony's contention has been that the base is required as part of scheme of the Empire defence generally and not for the defence of the Colony alone.

Britain's reply suggests that all the military expenditure in connection with the initial formation of the Singapore base should be borne by the Army Votes and all other military expenditure should be paid by the Colony as a full ordinary cost of garrison including the cost of any military personnel added to the garrison as new defences are manned and also the cost of maintaining old and new defences.

Finally the percentage of revenue to be contributed by the Colony will remain at twenty. The Unofficial Councillors in a letter to the press complain that because the base is situated at Singapore, owing to its strategical position, it is inequitable that a colony should pay more than other colonies and Dominions which are equally interested.—Reuter.

DAMAGE TO SINGAPORE DOCK SECTION

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Aden.—The first section of the Singapore Dock has been put back owing to the monsoon. One of the tugs has been damaged in collision during towage and it will probably be 10 days before it is repaired.—Reuter.

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'Allenburys' Foods

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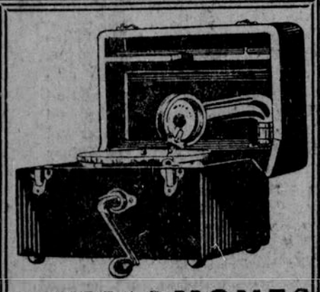

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ABOLITION OF LATE NIGHT WORK

EFFORTS OF JAPANESE MILLS

REMARKABLE RESULTS

The following is a translation of an extract from the "Osaka Mainichi.":—

"Faced with the abolition of the present double shift by next July, which necessitates the employment of women late at night, all Japanese mills are taking every available measure to prepare for the same.

The decline of output is expected to be inevitable owing to the reduction of working hours, as reported, by an hour and a half against which they are taking necessary steps not only to cover this by new additional spindles, but also by paying much consideration to the reduction in workmen's income caused by decrease of working hours.

In order to raise the efficiency of the productive capacity and to induce the reduction of wage which occupies a considerable part of the cost of production, they are rationalising the method of production substituting machinery for labour at every apailable opportunity. The result of this application of labour-saving machinery has appeared in the following statement showing a great decrease in number of millhands:—

		Year 1928.
January	Male	36,487
	Female	119,839
February	Male	36,474
	Female	118,046
March	Male	36,011
	Female	116,177
April	Male	35,920
	Female	115,941
May	Male	35,054
	Female	117,425
		Compared with 1927.
January	Male	—4036 —11 p.v.
	Female	—20,476 — 17 p.c.
February	Male	—3,481 —9.5p.c.
	Female	—19,046 —16 p.c.
March	Male	—3901 —10.8 p.c.
	Female	—21353 —18.3 p.c.
April	Male	—4,230 —11.8 p.c.
	Female	—24,454 —21 p.c.
May	Male	—3.433 —9.5 p.c.
	Female	—19,074 — 16 p.c.

This statement shows not only reduction in the number of workmen to compare with the last year but denotes continued reductions each month, and we must take into consideration the present curtailment which was not carried on during the said five months of the last year. The following shows the number of working spindles and looms during the said period:—

		Comparison. Year 1928 with Year 1927
Working Spindle	Jan.	4,702,892
	Feb.	4,673,037
	Mar.	4,677,424
	Apl.	4,691,707
	May	4,742,737
	Jan.	—448,188 — 9.5 p.c
	Feb	—465697 —10p.c.
	Mar.	—490,704 —10.5 p.c.
	Apl.	—530571 —11.3 p.c.
	May	Plus 70,032 Plus 1,.4 p.c.

In this connection, we want to draw your attention that there is a considerable reduction in number of mill operatives in spite of the increase of working spindles in May and of working looms since last three months. The following statement shows the decrease in operatives in May in each leading Japanese Mill:—

		May 1928.
Dainippon	Male	2.717
	Female	13.994
Toyo.	Male	5,554
	Female	14.760
Godoh.	Male	2.937
	Female	8,444
Kanebo.	Male	3.154
	Female	9.963
Fuji.	Male	3.062
	Female	11,502
Nitshin.	Male	1,877
	Female	5.504
Female Comparison with may 1927		
Dainippon.	Male	—1,741 —64 p.c.
	Female	—5,571 —40 p.c.
Toyo.	Male	—244 —4 p.c.
	Female	—1,848 —12 p.c.
Godoh.	Male	— 260 — 9 p.c.
	Female	—1,334 —16 p.c.
Kanebo.	Male	Plus 7 Plus 0.2 p.c.
	Female	—3,195 —32 p.c.
Fuji.	Male	— 503 —16 p.c.
	Female	— 542 —47 p.c.
Nitshin.	Male	—219 —12 p.c.
	Female	—189 —3 p.c.

Notwithstanding the retrenchment in number of millhands, the output of Yarn is increasing as shown in the following statement, i.e., average increase of Oz. 0.3 per spindle per day:—

		Per Spindle per day.
Jan.		Oz. 11.4
Feb.		,, 11.4
Mar.		,, 11.3
Apl.		,, 11.6
May		,, 11.4
		Compared with 1927.
Jan.	Plus 0.20	Plus 1.7 p.c.
Feb.	,, 0.30	,, 2.6 p.c.
Mar.	Minus. 0.03	—0.3 p.c.
Apl.	Plus.0.35	Plus 3.0 p.c.
May	,, 0.04	,, 0.3 p.c.

As for cloth, the average increase is two yards per loom per day as shown in the following Table:

		Year 1928.
Jan.		62.01 Yds.
Feb.		64.26 ,,
Mar.		64.98 ,,
Apl.		66.38 ,,
May		65.50 ,,
		Comparison with 1927.
Jan.	—033	Yds —0.5p.c.
Feb.	Plus 2.35 ,,	Plus 3.6 p.c.
Mar.	,, 2.17 ,,	,, 3.3 p.c.
Apl.	,, 2.57 ,,	,, 3.9 p.c.
May	,, 2.12 ,,	,, 3.2 p.c.

Thus, they have succeeded in saving labour and using machinery to the fullest extent. The chief reasons which have led them to this success in this rationalisation, have been the adoption of the following measures:—

(1) They have produced mote Yarn of higher counts.

(2) They have devised a new process in the mixing of cotton to avoid the breaking of Yarn.

(3) They have employed more automatic weaving looms.

(4) They have adopted the using of American made automatic drawing in machinery.

Consequently, this rationalising method of production leads to the reduction of the cost of production, curtailment in the use of manual labour and the substitution of labour-saving machinery in such a way, as to give less indications of fluctuation in productive capacity even in summer time as substitution of machinery for labour will not be so affected by seasonal absenteeism of millhands.

MUSIC

Do you love music? Real classical music? Can you get it to your hearts' content without going over to anybody else and without any Singers coming to yours? Gramophone is but a poor substitute. A song lasts only about three minutes at a time and you soon get tired of the records that you have heard so many times over again. Fresh music from well-known Singers is what you would sometimes go out of your way to hear.

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KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL POONA

The following are extrats from the report of the Managing Committee on the working of the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Poona, for the year ended 31st December 1927:—

As in previous year the question of nursing quarters has continued to engage the serious attention of the Committee throughout the year. Its importance and urgency have been recognised by all for the better working of the hospital and our present Medical Officer has been continually reminding us of the necessity for the same. The lack of funds has however hampered us as before, but the Committee is glad to state that the question has now been earnestly taken up by our new President Mr. Tudor-Owen and his accomplished wife and we hope that before the next report is out, the nursing quarters in proximity to the hospital will be an accomplished fact and thus the long felt want will have been satisfied. The plans and estimates for the new building are now ready. The cost of the same is estimated to be about Rs. 26,000 and it will give accommodation to six members of the staff.

Besides the nurses' quarters the next urgent question to be taken up, is the improvement in the pay scale of the matron and nurses, which your Committee proposes considering in the ensuing year.

The increase in both the out-door and in-door patients continues showing the popularity of the institution. We would however wish, that well-to-do class of patients taking advantage of the hospital, would show their appreciation of the benefits derived by them by liberally subscribing to the funds of the hospital.

"The recommendation of the Medical official as regards closing of the verandah and a room for a sterilizer are now carried out. The other suggestions will duly be considered."

During the period under report this institution has been made use of, for the training of village Dais under the Lady Wilson Baby Scheme and 45 Dais from the surrounding districts received instruction.

The Committee met seven times and the General Body once, during the year under report. Your Committee regret to record the death of one of their esteemed colleagues the late Dr. E. X. Dias Dr. Dias took great interest in the Hospital and his loss is keenly felt by all. The vacancy caused by his death was filled up by appointing Dr. M. S. H. Mody in his place.

The Committee once again would like to take the opportunity to express their gratitude for the substantial help they are continuing to receive from the Poona Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society in the shape of regular quarterly indents.

S S "MALWA"

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. s.s. "Malwa," which left Bombay on Saturday for Marseilles and London:—

Mr M V. Ali, Mr R J S Alvares, Mrs P G Anmal, Mr G Andrews, Mr S R S Anjer, Mr D S Bakhle, Her Grace the Duchess of Bedford, Mr B H G Benson, Mr R K Bhattacharya, Mr Bigham, Mr M Chakravarty, Mr C R Char, Mr I R N Chopri, Mr G Collingwood, Mr C A Cook, Mr T L F da Costa, Mr E P W Davisson, Mr and Mrs N De Souza, Mrs D Dummett, Mr R Dutt, Mr E W Foster, Mr R J Gluning, Mr C W Grundy, Mr E L C Gwilt, Master Hanson, Lt-Col W C Hutcheson, Mr A U Kazmi, Mr A Khamisha, Major A J Lurn, Mr Macdonald, Major F N M MacFarlane, Mr M Manilal, Mr C V Mannadiar, Mr M S Menon, Mr M A N Moezuddin, Mr W Mercer, Miss F Moore, Mr J Morgan, Mr A Nicoll, Mr W W K Page, Miss B D C Pavry, Mr N Prasad, Mr S Puri, Mr A G Raffin, Mr K R Rangaswamy, Mrs E Read, Dr R Row, Mr B Singh, Mr B S Sinha, Mr C J Smith, Mr B Somchand, Mr J Steffens, Miss B B Teybourne-Popham, Mr and Mrs Walker, Mr C B Watson, Mr J E Weik, Mr and Mrs Williams, Mr G V Wolstenholme, Mr Woodruffe, Mr S W Yelloly.

ACCIDENT TO AND ACTOR CINEMA

Mr. Vakil, the well-known star of the Imperial Film Company, has met with an accident and has got a fracture on the back which will disable him for some weeks from active work. The Indian cinema public will hence miss him much. This is Mr. Vakil's second accident; in the first one a motor car had passed over his leg which also resulted in a fracture.

STUDENTS DISCHARGED

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 27.

Mr. Sachindra Mohan Chakravarti and Susil Chandra, students of the matriculation class of the Sharoatolo High School, who were arrested under Section 19 A and 20 of the Arms Act and 120 D of the Indian Penal Code, have been discharged.

Chakravarti had received a gunshot-wound piercing his cheeks and was suspected of having used a firearm which, however, could not be traced. He is reported to have been operated upon by the Civil Surgeon of Chittagong and is said to be lying in a precarious condition in the General Hospital there.—A. P.

ATTENDANCE IN JAMSHEDPUR WORKS

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total attendance at Jamshedpur Works on Monday the 27th August, 1928, was 7,742.

You can't deceive yourself into being healthy when you are Really Unhealthy

BE fair to yourself and answer these questions. Do you feel fit when your wake up in the morning, do you relish your food, do you love your work and do you feel quite yourself when you retire at night? If you cannot make a plain and emphatic answer in the affirmative to all these questions, then it goes without saying that you are not healthy. Do not waste time, but hasten to consult our Senior Physician, whose stay in the city in only very short.
In whatever walk of life a person may be, it is his health that determines the success and happiness of his life. To be healthy is to pave the way for happiness, and as happiness in this world is the highest state one can attain, every one should endeavour to be always healthy. In view of conditions which make for ill-health and disease, timely resort to medicines of proved and established merit like those of The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Limited, becomes a necessity.

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1 Paddy Separator CINDERRELLA with 33 Compartments in 3 Tiers. 5 Complete elevators.

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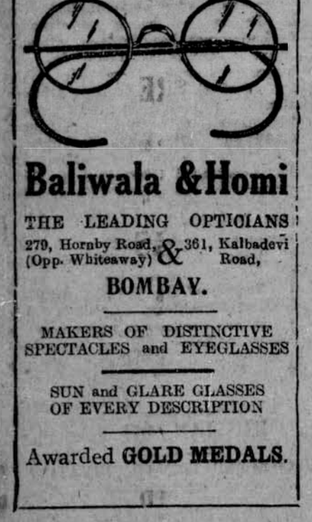

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INDIA'S DEBT TO BRAHMO SAMAJ

PIONEERS IN SOCIAL REFORM

MR. BEPIN CHANDRA'S ELOQUENT ADDRESS

The following speech was delivered by Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, the famous Indian Journalist, in connection with the Brahmo Samaj Centenary, in Calcutta.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal speaking on the subject before him said that the message of the Brahmo Samaj fell naturally divided into three parts; first, its message to the members of the Samaj itself; second, its message to the composite Indian nation of our day; and third, to the modern world at large.

Looking back to the history of the Brahmo Movement of the last hundred years Babu Bepin Chandra Pal said that this history could be divided into three epochs, namely, (1) that of Ram Mohan Roy (ii) that of Maharshi Devendra Nath Tagore, and (iii) that of Keshub Chunder Sen. The Raja's message was the message of the Unity of the Godhead, though Hindu thought and theology from the earliest Vedic times had repeatedly proclaimed the Unity of the Godhead, the popular Hinduism of a hundred years ago had practically forgotten that ancient truth. Numerous gods and goddesses had in man's practical religious observances usurped the position of the Supreme Being. Those worships had practically thrown the ancient momesm of the Upanishads into oblivion. Brahman or the Ultimate Reality, though recognised as One without a Second in all the ancient Hindu books, popular Hinduism had forgotten Him and had adjoured His worship in spirit and in truth inculcated in the Upanishads. The object of these worships really was not 'Moksha or salvation but the acquisition of wealth and progeny and earthy prosperity and happiness. The excessive other-worldliness of mediaeval Vedanta brought on this reaction into an all devouring worldliness that sought to prostitute the very soul of religion and piety in the service of carnal pleasures and enjoyments. To this generation, who pursued under the pretence of spirituality, the grossest forms of sensuality and worldliness the Raja not only, or more correctly speaking, re-delivered the message of "One God Without a Second", the Author and Governor of the Universe, but inculcated His spiritual worship. Side by side with it he also delivered or re-delivered the gospel of the service of man for the promotion of the highest Social Well-Being as the purest form of religious duty. He delivered the same message also to Christianity and Islam and bringing out the fundamental unity of different scriptures and the pursuit of religion by different sects and denominations, Raja Ram Mohon built up the structure of a Universal Religion. His message to his people and his age was a message of Freedom and Humanity.

DEVENDRA NATH'S CONTRIBUTION.

Maharshi Devendra Nath brought to the Brahmo Samaj a deeper and more intimate God-consciousness. To him Brahman was not merely the Author and Governor of the Universe, but the very Soul of His soul, the very Life of his life, the Eternal Being from whom proceeds life and immortality. Devendra Nath's devotions were deepened and his religious culture enriched through his studies of the devotional literature of Hafez and Sadi. He therefore, sought the perpetual companionship of his God as Friend and Lover. The message of Devendra Nath was the message of a Personal God, calling for the cultivation of a more personal relationship with Him by His devotees. To Devendra Nath God was not merely a philosophical generalisation or the logic of human thought. He was a Living Being in perpetual living contact with each individual soul. The message of Devendra Nath was really the message of a new Hindu Theism, which reproduced in the terms of the ancient Hindu Upanishads the highest truths and the deepest realisations of Christian and Moslem thelsm, divested of the terminology and limitations of popular Islam and the theology and symbolism of popular Christianity.

KESHUB CHUNDER SEN.

The special contribution of Keshub Chunder Sen falls into three sections His first message was the message of what may be called the Christian conscience. Though there was certainly a stron ethical note in the message of both Raja Ram Mohon and Devendra Nath Tagore, the sense of sin familiar to Christian consciousness was absent in it. Keshub was the first teacher who, like John the Baptist, cried out "Repent ye, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." The emphasis of the religious and spiritual culture thus initiated by Keshub Chunder Sen was upon personal purification, cleansing of man's thought and life from every shade and tendency to sinful desire and enjoyment. In this Keshub not only drew from Christian experience but also revived unconsciously in the earlier stages an essential element of our own Vaishnavic piety. The cry of the Brahmo Samaj then was for Holiness. His next contribution was that of exuberant love or God of "Bhakti" of Hindu Vaishnavism, particularly of the school of Sree Chaitanya. His third contribution was the building up of a catholic and universal religion. The Raja had enunciated the generalisations of universal religion. He had built up the frame-work of it. To Keshub belongs, by the grace of God, the privilege and the credit of clothing the Raja's framework with brick and mortar and adorning the temple of universal religion with the infinite wealth of the religious experiences and direct God-visions of the seers and saints of all the great world-religions.

UNIVERSAL RELIGION.

Universal religion is not a religion like Judaism or Christianity or Islam or Buddhism, but it is the logic or implication of every particular religion from the most primitive to the most complex. Every religion moves progressively towards this universal ideal; and it moves along its own line of evolution through re-explanation and re-interpretation of its scriptures and traditions and their readjustment to meet the progressive requirements of man moving eternally towards absolute truth and perfection. To the votary of universal religion Keshub declared, therefore, all scriptures are sacred; all disciplines are sacred; all the prophets and seers and saints of every system are messengers of God and a revelation of God's Life and Love. We must cultivate the same inner spiritual and personal relationship with Sree Chaitanya and Guru Nanak and Tukaram and others, who brought to the world a new revolution of God and Man, and thus reproduce in our own consciousness the religious and spiritual experiences of these saints and devotees. This was the meaning, and this was the evident purpose of the Pilgrimages to the Saints organised by the spiritual instinct and the glowing religious imagination of Brahmananda Keshub Chunder. Fellowship in universal religion to be real must be cultivated through the highest and the best representatives of these religions. This was Keshub's special contribution not only to the theology and devotions of the Brahmo Samaj but also to modern world-religions. On the top of all these came to Keshub a new revelation, namely, the revelation of God in Man.

Continuing the speaker said that the message of the Brahmo Samaj to every individual Brahmo is to abjure the worship not only of what they think to be false gods but also of the worship of their brothers' or their brothers' brothers' God. Every Brahmo must seek and find out his own God, seek Him in the light of his reason and conscience in himself and in outer Nature and in the evolution of history. Repudiating sectarianism they must not build up a small sect of their own. Worshippers of the Universal, they must not permit themselves to be the votaries of a particular religion among the countless religions of the world. Repudiating ancient traditions they must not permit themselves to be enslaved by the traditions of their own movement only a hundred years old. They must keep their mind open and free for God's truth from whatever source it may come.

To India the message of the Brahmo Samaj is the message of freedom and fraternity. To the world at large the message of the Brahmo Samaj is a message of universal fellowship in religion and universal federation in social and political relations.

Concluding the speaker said that people ask, "Has the Brahmo Samaj any mission to-day? Has not its mission been fulfilled in the progressive movements in other religions and denominations? The breaking of caste, the emancipation of women, the removal of priestcraft, the reform of Hindu ceremonial or so-called idolatry—all these have already been achieved. The Brahmo Samaj started upon a mission of social and religious reform. With the practical acceptance of the fundamental position of the Brahmo Samaj in regard to these matters by the general body of Hindus, the Brahmo Samaj can well now rest upon its oars and allow Hindu society to carry out itself the progressive ideals of the Brahmo Samaj. There are even Brahmos who seem to think and feel thiswise. To them the speaker said, the mission of the Brahmo Samaj was not merely to remove the degradations and disabilities imposed upon man by the Hindu system of caste. Caste was only an incidental evil. The real mission of the Brahmo Samaj was not negative, the removal of disadvantages and disabilities, but positive. It was and is the realisation of God in every human being.

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ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TANGLE

"NO PEOPLE WANT TO BE RULED INTERMINABLY BY ANOTHER PEOPLE ALIEN IN RACE, LANGUAGE, RELIGION, CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS."

Recent months, writes Prof. David R. Moore of Oberlin College, in July number of 'Current History', have witnessed a renewed outburst of restlessness in the land of the pyramids. Political leaders have protested against the protectorate. Students and mobs have menaced life and property. Were you to talk to a Nationalist in Egypt and ask him, What do you and your people want? he might answer you some-what as follows:

"We have fourteen millions of people, all but approximately one hundred and fifty thousand native born. We are more numerous and have greater resources than many of the independen nations. We have leaders trained in the universities and capitals of Europe, capable, we believe, of administering our own affairs. No people wants to be ruled interminably by another people alien in race, language, religion, customs and traditions.

NOT FOR LOVE.

"Let it be granted that the British introduced reforms, preserved peace and insured prosperity for Egypt. Have they done it for naught? They administered our finances so as to collect interest and capital on money lent by them and capital on money Khedive. They controlled the Suez Canal to protect their route to the East. Our country furnished raw materials and markets, a outlet for their capital and positions for a considerable number of foreign administrators, engineers and technical experts.

"The British told us that their occupation was to be temporary only. In 1922 there were almost six times as many British officials as in 1895. As the number increased the quality deteriorated. These officials have frequently conducted themselves in a haughty, domineering manner, disdaining to fraternize with our people. Venerable sheikhs and sensitive nobles have been humiliatingly treated by young foreign inspectors.

ALIEN DOMINATION.

"Too many institutions have been foreign. The legal code was French in origin. Revision and new regulations were made by young lawyers sent out from London, too often lacking sufficient experience and training. Our people have had but the smallest part in our own Government. Up to 1922 our representatives had only advisory and consultative powers at best, in many important things they had no power at all. If our people were untrained, why have the British administrators not done more to promote general education and practical political and administrative training?

"When the war broke out in 1914 Turkey joined the Central Powers. Great Britain then cut the tie that bound as to Constantinople, but instead of permitting us to become independent she immediately proclaimed a protectorate without taking the trouble to get our people's consent. During the war our fellabeen (peasants) had to provide grain, fodder, camels and donkeys beyond the amount and numbers that they could well spare. Toward the close of the war our men were practically conscripted to provide labour behind the lines, but in sometimes dangerous places.

BETRAYED.

"The armistice came. We were told that this was a war to make the world safe for democracy,, that there would be self-determination for all peoples, that the rights of small nations should be as sacred and as much respected as those of great ones. In keeping with these avowed principles we Egyptians demanded the annulment of the protectorate and formal recognition of independence.

BY MORAL RIGHT.

"After years of protest we were given in February, 1922, the so-called Declaration of Independence. This we have steadfastly refused to accept because its reservations left to Great Britain the Suez Canal and the Sudan and restricted our sovereignty over the rest of Egypt. We can care for the canal. The Sudan we claim by conquest and by moral right. Any foreign nation in control there could divert water for irrigation in the Upper Nile to such an extent as to ruin Lower Egypt. We are quite prepared to protect foreign interests and minorities. We may make some mistakes, but we shall learn to do by doing.

"The deplorable assassination of Sir Lee Stack, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Governor General of the Sudan, in November, 1924, gave Great Britain occasion to lay still heavier hand upon us. She compelled us to limit free speech and action, demanded a big cash indemnity, drove our armed forces out of the Sudan and assumed the right to extend indefinitely her irrigated area in that territory. Our Parliament was dissolved. A new one, summoned a few months later, was likewise dissolved after a two-day session because, forsooth, the members of that Parliament chose to appoint Zaghlul Pasha to the presidency of the Chamber. No new Parliament was called for over a year, and in the elections for it a scheme to place intolerable restrictions upon the suffrage was frustrated only by the vigilance of the Nationalists and the overpowering opposition of public opinion. We appealed in vain to the League of Nations and to the late parliaments of the world.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

"Now, at the opening of this present year, Great Britain proffered us a treaty. We have refused to receive it because among its provisions is one that would retain on our soil an army of occupation, and because in general this proposed treaty, voluntarily signed, would fix legally the status prescribed by the Declaration of February, 1922, a status that we have not hitherto accepted and will not endure.

Zaghlul refused to comply with the ultimatum, and resigned as Premier. A new Parliament made him President of their Assembly. The British interpreted this tomean the beginning of an intolerable obstructionist policy dissolved the legislature and for over a year ruled without Parliament.

NAHAS PASHA'S ATTITUDE

Nahas Pasha, successor to Zaghlul and intransigeant leader of the Wafd, refused even to discuss the treaty, because it "clearly failed to provide for the complete evacuation.....by the British Army." Be it noted it was Nahas, the Nationalist leader, not the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, who decided that the treaty was to be rejected.

LORD LLOYD.

Lord Lloyd refused to accept Nahas's exposition of existing relations, explicitly restating that the relations are those "clearly defined in the Declaration of February, 1922." except as modified by notes exchanged after the MacDonald-Zaghlul negotiations broke down. The reserved points remained reserved and the British would not admit the special relations to be discussed by any other Power. The reserved points were the security of the communications; the defense of Egypt against foreign aggression, direct or indirect, the protection of foreign interests and minorities; and the Sudan. In spite of this clear statement Chamberlain on April 29 found it necessary to send a three-day ultimatum to prevent the Public Assemblies bill from becoming law. Nahas withdrew the bill saving his face as skillfully as possible.

After the Armistice a general world depression set in. Adverse economic conditions added fuel to the political and social unrest. The fellabeen attached themselves to the anti-British. So even did the new "feminists."

Aggressive Nationalism owed its origin in part to the political and social philosophies of Woodrow Wilson. Movements in Ireland, India, the Philippines and elsewhere reacted upon Egypt.

For the moment all is calm. But the Wafd still insist on independence. There is a cry for the ousting of the protecting Power.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bomba

NOBILE'S RESCUER

BORN IN INDIA

Captain Einar Paul Muni Lundborg, the heroic rescurer of Nobile, was born in India where his father was serving at a Swedish mission station. Later, the family returned to Sweden where Captain Lundborg's father obtained a post as a curate in the parish of Ekeby in centarl Sweden. His mother also was of old Swedish stock, the daughter of a sea captain in the Aaaland islands. They had ten children, three of whom died owing to the climatic conditions in India, and the remaining seven of whom are still living. They were a typical Swedish family, hard working, honest and contented in spite of their small means and the exceedingly modest way in which they were compelled to live. Einar Lundborg gave early proofs of his courage and adventurous spirit. He fought with great bravery in the white army of Finland during the civil war, caused by the communist rising, and later in the Estonian army during the Estonian war of independence, and his daring and military skill won the admiration of his fellow officers. In 1923 he entered the Swedish army, in 1926 he became first lieutenant in the army flying crops and was recently promoted to the rank of captain in recognition of his feat in the polar regions.

RUSSIA'S EXAMPLE

IMBUING THE SOVIET IDEAL

In course of an article on "Some moral values in Soviet Russia", Mr. L. L. Dunnington writes in "The World of To-morrow" of New York:—

"There are three great Youth organisations. The Komsomol is for youths from 16 to 20 years of age and there are two million of them. There are likewise about two million of Pioneers 11 to in the parish of Ekeby in central Swebers, 7 to 11 years old.

"A visit to Komsomol head-quarters in Moscow was most rewarding. These keen, courteous young men had facts and figures at their finger ends. The purpose of their organisation? There were four phases of it. First to train all members to be living example to all other Russian youth of what an up-standing self controlled young man or woman should be. Second, to make intelligent Communists out of them. Third, to emphsise constantly that international mindedness must supersede national-mindedness. And fourth, to see that every member was constantly engaged in some form of social service, failing which he was expelled from the organisation.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

"Asked what they meant by social service, they said that much of their work was concerned with the training of younger groups, the Pioneers and Octobers. Later as a Pioneer camp we saw them in action. There were about two hundred youngsters there receiving instruction. I asked a group if they smoked. They promptly and emphatically replied that they did not. When pressed for a reason one of them said that they must keep their bodies strong so as to be ready to help to, free the workers of the world from industrial tyranny. That from a lad of 12?

"It was an amazing discovery to find that the Komsomol Youth print eighty-six newspapers in Russia with a circulation of about 750,000. The "Komsomol Pravda" published in Moscow, has a circulation of 150,000. It is their largest newspaper."

BOOK VERSUS FILM

Mr. G. K. Chesterton in an interview in the new Summer Number of 'The Book Window' Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's new Illustrated Literary Quarterly says:

"There is a tendency to replace reading by the films or the wireless, and both are inadequate substitutes. If you were to present "Macbeth" without words, if wou'd only be a melodrama of a Scotsman sticking a kife into an older Scotsman: and that is bad."

"You cannot replace a book, because there is something in a book which you do not get from these other things. The play and the film—like all other forms of demagogy—are as much an attempt to make you forget as to make you remember. Normally, you can't transfer the effects of a book to a play.

"The whole attitude of a man with a book in his hand is different. Once start reading a book and you can go on reading because you feel that you will know in time what it is all about, but if an actor on the stage keeps you in a similar state of suspense, then you are simply irritated. There is an element of repose about reading, and of patience with the author."

BETTER RELATIONS WITH INDIA

MR. C. F. ANDREWS' MISSION TO ENGLAND

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who is in England, stated to the annual conference of the Fellowship of Reconciliation that he had brought messages to the peace movement of Great Britain from Mahatma Gandhi and the poet Tagore. They would both certainly have come to this country had it been possible, so acutely did they feel the need at present of interpreting the peoples of the two nations to each other.

Reconciliation between India and England, said Mr. Andrews, is deeply needed to-day. Feeling in India is bitter and intense because of recent happenings which have made her feel that she is sorely misinterpreted, in the West. It was because of this that Tagore, though ill, pressed Mr. Andrews to leave him at Colombo and come on to this country. Links between East and West are urgently needed at the present time. I am here, if I may dare to say so, in place of Gandhi and Tagore, he continued, to ask my own people here in England not to misunderstand us in India, not to be fretful if we seem to be impatient, not to give us up as though we were unreasonable people if you cannot understand us to-day; for it is so true that we are passing through perhaps the most difficult time in our modern experience. Misrepresentation on both sides is making the gulf wider.

Speaking as an Indian, Mr. Andrews said that the reception of Miss Mayo's book in England and America had been a terrible shock to India. The avidity with which the book, containing as it does, so much falsehood and slander, was received by the press, and the means taken to circulate it, have been a terrible blow to India, as showing an apparent willingness to misunderstand her. Gandhi and Tagore have been especially grieved by it. They have given their life to combating the social evils. The book, he went on, gives an entirely false impression of the attitude of these two leaders, suggesting that they have only occasionally spoken against the social evils, but that their actions are of a contrary nature, thus virtually bringing a charge of hypocrisy. Tagore is quoted as having expressed views which are, in fact, the direct opposite of what he has always consistently held. The reaction produced by this misrepresentation in India is almost indescribable. Practically every leader in India (said Mr. Andrews), both Mussulman and Hindu, asked me personally to write about the book; to go to England and America and, if necessary, to Germany; to explain that Indians were not that kind of people.

The Simon Commission, following on Miss Mayo's book, had been another shock. It made India feel that her great men were not being recognised in the West. The appointment of a purely British Commission to draw up a constitution for India had made Indians feel that they were being treated as inferiors; and, though many so-called concessions have been made and attempts to ease the situation, I am afraid that nothing has yet really been done adequately to relieve the tension which was so acutely felt by the very best men in India after the Commission was sent out. I doubt if merely going on with the Commission, in its present form, will do any good.

The influence of Russia and China is a third factor, which is stirring the whole of India to-day. From Russia there has been a definite attempt at permeation. Younger members of the student class particularly have felt themselves driven to a philosophy of force, feeling that the experience of Japan and of China has shown that the West only understands that argument. There has been a serious turning away from the teaching of Mahatma Gandhi among the intelligentsia, although in the villages, which contain 90 per cent. of India's population, his influence is unabated, and vast crowds gather to hear his simple message of chastity, peace, abstention from intoxicants, and the giving up of untouchability wherever he goes. This new tendency to violence on the part of the young is serious when the poison of real race bitterness, such as that produced by Miss Mayo's book, enters in. Yet it can be truly said that there is no nation so deeply imbued with the spirit of peace as India. From ancient times her gospel has been summed up in the phrase "Non-violence is the highest religion."

Mr. Andrews pleads that people of understanding in Great Britain should show young India now that she need not turn away from the hope of friendship in this country. Tagore's charge to him was, "I want you to carry to the West the friendship of the East, which is still there to be offered and given, if the West will only receive it."

"THE LOVES OF A MOGHUL PRINCE"

SECOND SUPER-PICTURE OF GREAT EASTERN CORPORATION

(From A Correspondent).

The Great Eastern Corporation Ltd. of Delhi will shortly make a fresh debut in the cinema world of Bombay, by presenting their second super-picture, "The Loves of a Mogul Prince', before the intelligent audience of this city. It will be remembered that this corporation produced its first picture, 'The Light of Asia' dealing with the life and message of the Great Buddha, in co-operation with the Emelka Film Co. of Munich. The corporation after thus dealing with a world famous subject of Classical India, has now attempted to present the glories and romances of the most resplendent period of the Mogul-Empire, in their forthcoming production on, "The Loves of a Mogul Prince.' This picture deals with the well-known love of Prince Salim, who afterwards reigned over India as the Emperor Jehangir, with the rare Persian beauty Nadira afterwards called Anarkali, by the poetic king Akber. The story of this immortal love is as enchanting as tragic and the monument built by the hands of her Royal lover in Lahore, on the banks of the river Ravi, over the living tomb of Anarkali will enshrine for ever, the story of the love of a Mogul Prince, for the beauteous rose of Persia.

INDIA'S GREAT SCREEN STAR.

The story and scenario for this picture have been written by Hakim Ahmed Shujee, the assistent secretary to the Punjab Legislative Council, Sand the well-known Urdu novelist of India. The picture has been directed by Mr. Charu Roy, the famous stage director of Calcutta, who helped as art-director in the 'Light of Asia', and who has only recently acted as Shahjehan in the British picture 'Shiraj' Mr. Roy has been assisted in his difficult task by Mr. Prafful Roy, who acted as Devdatta in the 'Light of Asia', and as Kasim in 'Shiraz'. But there is no doubt that the chief attraction of the picture will really centre on Miss Sitadevi, who made her first debut in the 'Light of Asia', and who may justly be described as the greatest screen star of India to-day. She is well supported by Shrimati Mayadevi, an educated girl hailing from a cultured family from Calcutta, and by Miss Shakuntala, an educated artist of Bombay. Mr. Swansingh of 'Los Angeles' has done fitting justice to the role of Prince Salim, while Mr. Imtazalli Taj the well-known novelist and journalist of Punjab has acted as Akber. Dewan Atmanan Sharar, has played as Akber's minister Abulfazal. And the intellectual and artistic atmosphere gathered round the picture may well be judged from the fact even the "extras" for big crowd scenes were mostly drawn from local schools and colleges.

All these admirable arrangements were rendered possible by the kind patronage of H. H. The Raja of Mandi, H. H. The Raja of Suket, and the Raja Saheb of Shekupura, so kindly extended to the Corporation. It was really their munificence that enabled the Corporation to take their scenes in real and historic places like the Lahore, Delhi, and Agra forts, the Shalimar gardens, the palace of Shekupur, and the difficult passes of North-Western Frontier. Acknowledgments are also due to Sir. John Martial and the curators Lahore Museum for the facilities kindly given by them in this matter. The whole picture which took about six months in making, was carefully supervised by Mr. Premsagar, who was also ably assisted by Mr. Mattur, the excellent still photographer, and Mr. Tipnis the production manager.

Finally, the people of Bombay will be gratified to learn that the whole film has been picturised and the laboratory work has been supervised by Mr. V. B. Joshi, the well-known camera man of Bombay. These few words are enough to recommend the picture to the discriminating sense of the people of Bombay, who might anxiously await the announcement in due course of the exact date and place of the exhibition of the film in the city.

GERMANY'S FESTIVAL OF YOUTH

RUSSIA AND HER EXAMPLE

The youth movement is world-wide to-day. The keynote of the movement is the escape from the present and its sordid environments and the creation of a new world of life and thought, free and joyful. Germany devotes her attention to physical culture, Russia to the training of the youth's mind, but both emphasise the need for a new and a better order of things.

Yesterday the rearguard of the invading army entered the city, and to-day Cologne is "occupied" by a force of over two hundred thousand, writes a press correspondent in mail week. The invaders are gymnasts and athlets from all over Germany and form all parts of the world German-speaking sportsmen have rallied to the call of the 14th German Athletic Festival.

The athletic movement in Germany has taken the place of the compulsory military training which was general before the war, and there is no doubt that the present system has resulted in a great improvement in the physique and morals of young Germany. Heavy drinking and the other vices usually associated with garrison life were taught the German youth early in his career and too often made a lasting impression. To-day the strenuous training necessary for modern sports abolishes almost completely the drinking habit and with it most of its attendant vices. One has only to glance at the groups of athletes which march to and from he great stadium here, to-day to realise that the German youth of to-day is as fit as any, and fitter than most, youth in Europe at the present.

PATRIOTIC NOTE.

A political note has been given this Festival of Youth by certain of the speeches during the reception of the guests, particularly during that of the German-American contingent. On this occasion the Oberburgermeister, Dr. Adenauer, reminded the guests that Germany was still suffering from the burden of occupation by foreign Powers, although its strength and will had not been broken. He suggested that it was America's duty to secure peace in Europe. Herr Siebel, the president of the German Athletic Association, in replying to this speech said, "the American people—a diplomat dare not say this, but I am no diplomat, and I say that the American people regard the continued occupation of German territory by the Allies with aversion and wish a speedy alteration in this undignified situation."

The gymnastic organisations of the Workers' Party have in part refused to participate in the present festival, chiefly because a branch of the German Athletes' Association at Hirschberg, in Silesia, only a few weeks ago erected a monument to the old German Kaiser William I., and to the memory of Germany's "glorious period."

RUSSIAN OIL

NO COMPENSATION TO PRIVATE OWNERS

Unanimously with the publication in Moscow of the announcement by the Medway Oil and Storage Company that they intend to devote 5 per cent. of the proceeds of sales to compensate the former owners of Russian oil wells, the president of the Soviet Oil Syndicate, Mr. G. Y. Sokolnikow, declared in an interview: "If the oil companies suppose they can transfer the burden of compensation to former Russian oil owners to the Soviet Oil Syndicate they are mistaken. The are free to do this at their own expense if they desire."

Discussing the reported agreement between the Standard and Shell companies, Mr. Sokolnik said that the Soviet Oil Syndicate would accept no dictation from such "a monopolistic combination" on such matters as prices, sales, quotas, and regions of distribution. Asserting that Russian oil exports were now treble what they were before the war, Mr. Sokolnikov declared that the Oil Syndicate had firm contracts with agents of European Governments and independent national distributors guaranteeing the free access of Russian oil products to the world market regardless of any action that the Standard Shell combination might take. Russia, he added, supplies 40 per cent of the Italian oil imports, 40 per cent. of the Spanish, and 18 per cent. of French.